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ABSTRACT

The special report presents a statistical portrait of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of American children and youth. Children are considered to be persons under 14 years of age, and youth are seen to be between the ages of 14 and 24. Data in the report analyze trends among children and youth in the areas of population growth and distribution, migration, education, marital status and living arrangements, fertility, mortality, labor force participation, income and poverty status, voting, and crime. Data on children indicate they are a steadily declining proportion of the total population, that eight out of ten children are cared for by one parent while the children are not in school, and 80% under 18 years old in 1976 lived in families with both parents present. Accidents were the leading cause of death in 1975 for children. Data on youth show that they are highly mobile, their enrollments in the high school and college populations have increased since 1970, that most lived in families in 1976 (either their own or their parents'), and that incidence of divorce has increased in recent years. The youth labor force is estimated to grow in the remainder of the 1970s but at a slower rate than in the early 1970s. The bulk of the report contains tables of statistics illustrating these trends.
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Characteristics of American Children and Youth: 1976

Current Population Reports

Special Studies
Series P-23, No. 66

U.S. Department
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Robert L. Hagan, Deputy Director
Daniel B. Levine, Associate Director
for Demographic Fields

POPULATION DIVISION
Meyer Zitter, Chief

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Current Population Reports
Special Studies
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Characteristics of American Children and Youth: 1976

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Issued January 1978

U.S. Department of Commerce
Juanita M. Kreps, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Manuel D. Plotkin, Director

The United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed 1979 as the International Year of the Child. A primary purpose of the International Year of the Child is to encourage all nations to review and strengthen their programs for children as an integral part of economic and social policy.

This report is dedicated to the better understanding of the condition of America's children and youth as a part of the contribution of the United States to the forthcoming International Year of the Child.

Characteristics of American Children and Youth: 1976

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SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000.
NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
r Revised.

Characteristics of American Children and Youth: 1976

INTRODUCTION

This report presents a statistical portrait of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of American children and youth. Data are compiled from U.S. Government sources—from surveys, decennial censuses, and vital statistics. The majority of the data have been published previously in Bureau of the Census or other governmental reports but are being brought together here as a matter of convenience to the interested user. Some data, however, are being published here for the first time.

This report focuses on the characteristics of persons under 25 years of age. In general, "children" are defined as persons under 14 years old, and "youth" is considered to encompass the age range 14 to 24 years old. Exceptions to this arbitrary age division necessarily occur in this report because of restrictions in data collection by age which are inherent to certain subject matter areas.

The analyses trace changes among children and youth in the areas of population growth and distribution, migration, education, marital status and living arrangements, fertility, mortality and health, labor force participation, occupation, income and poverty status, voting, and crime and victimization.

This report provides an historical perspective of the current socioeconomic situation in which American children and youth develop. Selected topics are examined in time series beginning in 1950; trend data for other subjects are presented for a more recent time span.

The statistics in this report pertaining to youth update those presented in "Characteristics of American Youth: 1974," **Current Population Reports,** Series P-23, No. 51. No comparable report relating to children has been issued previously by the Bureau of the Census.

HIGHLIGHTS

Children

- On July 1, 1976, American children under 14 years old totaled 48.3 million. As a result of the decline in fertility over the past decade and a half, children have become a steadily decreasing proportion of the total population (from 30 percent in 1960 to 23 percent in 1976). Under the Series II population projections, the number of children would drop to about 46.2 million in 1980 and then rise to 52.9 million by the year 2000.

- Over the period 1966 to 1976, the number of 3- to 5-year-old children enrolled in preprimary programs (nursery school and kindergarten) increased while the total population of this age group decreased due to the declining number of births. Because of this phenomenon, the enrollment rate over the 10-year period jumped from 29 percent to 49 percent.

- Data collected in the October 1974 and February 1975 Current Population Surveys indicated that of the approximately 40.8 million children 3 to 13 years old in the United States, about 8 out of 10 were generally cared for by one of the parents while the children were not in school. Fairly small proportions were taken outside their home for care; for example, to the home of a relative or to the home of someone who is unrelated to them (about 3 percent to each), or to an organized day care center (about 1 percent).

- In 1976, about 28.9 million persons 6 to 13 years old were enrolled in school. The number of these elementary school age children enrolled in school declined by 3.9 million between 1970 and 1976.

- Eighty percent of the children under 18 years old in 1976 lived in families with both of their parents present. Most children not living with both parents lived with their mother.

- Accidents ranked as the leading cause of death in 1975 for children. Motor vehicle accidents constituted 37 percent of all accidental deaths among children 1 to 4 years and 48 percent among children 5 to 14 years. Congenital anomalies were the second leading cause of death for children 1 to 4 years old, and malignant neoplasms were in second place for children 5 to 14 years old.

- In 1976, about 28.2 million children, or 46 percent of all children under age 18, had mothers who were working or seeking work, up from 39 percent in 1970.

- There were 10.9 million related children under 18 years of age in families with incomes below the poverty level in 1975, representing 17 percent of all such children in families.

Youth

- The American youth population 14 to 24 years old on July 1, 1976, was estimated to be 45.1 million. This figure represents an increase of roughly 20 million, or about 84 percent, over the 24.5 million in 1950. Under the Series II projections, the youth population 14 to

24 years old would decline by about 7.1 million persons by 1990 from its 1976 level of 45.1 million. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of youth would increase by 2.8 million.

- American youth are a highly mobile group. Rates of residential mobility over a 1-year interval reach their peak at ages 20 to 24; at this age group the rate of moving within the United States in 1975-76 was 38 percent.

- In the fall of 1976, about 15.6 million persons 14 to 17 years old and 8.1 million persons 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in school. Since 1970 moderate increases have occurred in the enrollment number of high school youth (generally persons 14 to 17), and large increases have occurred in the enrollment of the college-age population (generally persons 18 to 24).

- The vast majority of America's youth in 1976 lived in families (generally either their own or their parents'). About 87 percent of young men and 89 percent of young women were members of families. About 25 percent of the men 18 to 24 years old were maintaining a family, and about 38 percent of the women were wives in husband-wife families.

- Another development in recent years among the young adult population has been an increase in the incidence of divorce.

- During the past several years, there has been a marked decline in the average number of lifetime births expected by young wives. The average number of lifetime births expected by wives 18 to 24 years old decreased from 2.4 to 2.1 between 1971 and 1976; this continues the downward trend from 2.9 in 1967.

- Accidents were the leading cause of death in 1975 for the youth population. Motor vehicle accidents took the largest toll, accounting for 65 percent of all accidents among youth 15 to 24 years old. Homicide was the second leading cause of death for those 15 to 24 years old.

- The youth labor force is estimated to grow in the remainder of the 1970's but at a much slower rate relative to the growth recorded during the early 1970's. During the 1980's, the size of the youth labor force is projected to decline, reflecting the sharp drop in the birth rate of the 1960's. Women age 20 to 24 are expected to show the greatest labor force growth between 1976 and 1980, increasing by about three-quarters of a million.

- The median income of husband-wife families with a husband 14 to 24 years old who worked year round full time in 1975 was $12,090. If the wife was in the paid labor force in a husband-wife family, the median income was $13,185.

- Voter turnout among youth in the 1976 Presidential election was below that reported in the Presidential election of 1972, as it was for all persons of voting age, but the decline among youth between 1972 and 1976 was greater than for the older population.

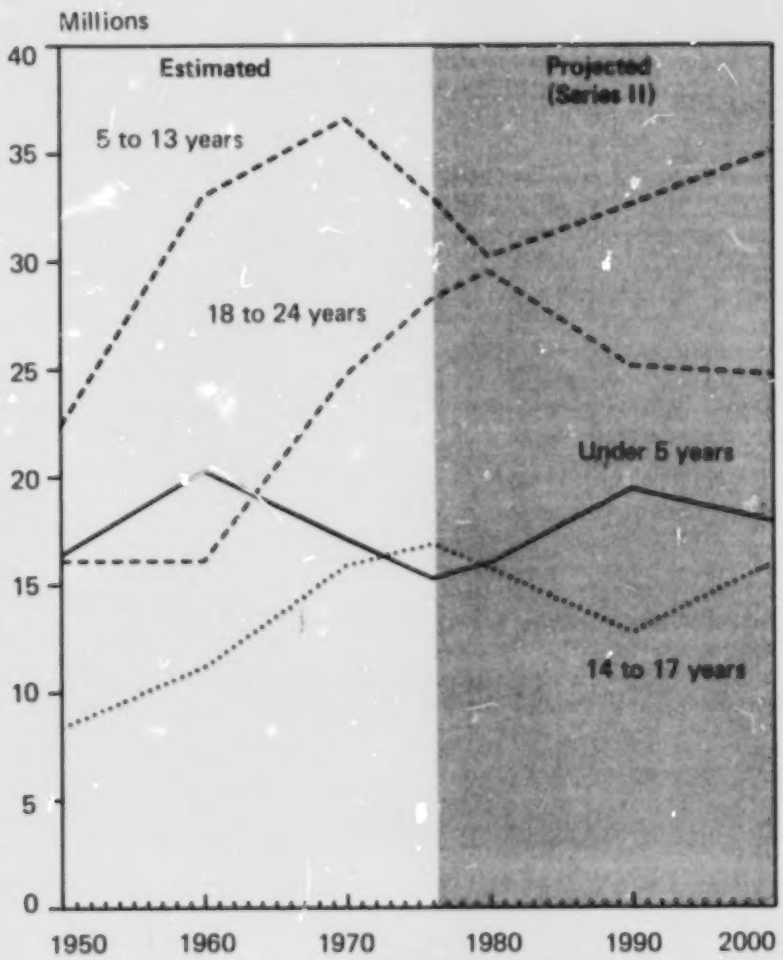
- In 1975 the victimization rate for selected crimes against persons was higher for young persons 12 to 24 years old than for the total population 12 years old and over.

- The youth population comprises a substantial proportion of inmates of local jails. The 1972 Survey of Local Jails showed that 61,510 persons or 43 percent of all inmates were 18 to 24 years old, and 95 percent of this group were males.

1 Population Growth and Distribution

Figure 1.
Persons Under 25 Years Old, By Age: 1950 to 2000

(Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas)



Source: Tables 3 and 4.

Chapter 1

Population Growth and Distribution

Population growth. On July 1, 1976, American children under 14 years old totaled 48.3 million (table 1). The number of children increased rapidly (37 percent) during the 1950's, reflecting the high birth rates of the post-World War II "baby boom" years (table 2). As a result of the decline in fertility over the past decade and a half, however, children have become a steadily decreasing proportion of the population (from 30 percent in 1960 to 23 percent in 1976). As in 1950, Black children comprised a higher proportion of all Black persons in 1976 (29 percent) than did White children of all White persons (22 percent).

Future trends in the population under 14 depend primarily on the future course of fertility. The numbers presented in this report are from the Series II projections, which assume that the average number of lifetime births per woman will be 2.1. It should be noted, however, that it is difficult to forecast future fertility with certainty and that the future population under age 14 could differ significantly from the number shown here.

Under the Series II population projections, the number of American children would drop to about 46.2 million in 1980 and then rise to 52.9 million by the year 2000. The population of preschool age (regarded here as children under 5 years old), which stood at 15.3 million in 1976, would grow to 19.4 million by 1990 before decreasing to 17.9 million by 2000 (table 3). The kindergarten and elementary school age population (those 5 to 13 years old) would fall to 30.2 million by 1980 and then increase to 35.1 million by 2000.

The American youth population 14 to 24 years old on July 1, 1976, was estimated to be 45.1 million (table 4). This figure represents an increase of roughly 20 million, or about 84 percent, over the 24.5 million in 1950. This age group rose from 16 percent to 21 percent of the total population between 1950 and 1976 as the enlarged baby boom cohorts replaced the smaller cohorts.

Population projections for the period 1976 to 1990 can be stated with relative certainty for the population 14 to 24 years old because these cohorts have already been born. Projections regarding the course of population change between 1990 and 2000 for this age group are conditional on future fertility and hence are less certain.

Under the Series II projections, the youth population 14 to 24 years old would decline by about 7.1 million persons by 1990 from its 1976 level of 45.1 million. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of youth would increase by 2.8 million. Over the period 1976 to 2000, the number of persons of high school age (14 to 17 years old) would experience only a small change (about a 5-percent decline), but in the interim there would be marked fluctuations in the growth rate. Between 1976 and 1990, the number of persons age 14 to 17 years would decrease 24 percent, but between 1990 and 2000, it would increase 26 percent. The college age population (18 to 21 years old), which numbered 16.8 million in 1976, would increase to 17.1 million by 1980, and decline to 15.0 million by 2000.

Population distribution. More than two-thirds of America's children and youth lived in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in 1976, including about 28 percent who were residents of a central city (table 5). The proportion of Blacks under 25 years old who lived in central cities was more than twice that of corresponding Whites (57 percent compared with 23 percent). Accordingly, young Whites were much more likely than young Blacks to reside outside central cities in metropolitan areas—territory which is mostly suburban (43 percent versus 18 percent).

American youth are a highly mobile group. Rates of residential mobility over a 1-year interval reach their peak at ages 20 to 24[1]; at this age group the rate of moving within the United States in 1975-76 was 38 percent (table 6). Persons in their twenties are likely to move as they establish new households, enter or leave the military or school, and enter the labor force. Children 1 to 4 years of age also have high rates of moving, reflecting the high mobility of their young parents.

About one out of every five persons 1 to 24 years old moved within the United States between March 1975 and March 1976, and about half of these persons moved within the same SMSA (table 7). The proportion of Blacks moving within the same SMSA was higher than for Whites (14 percent compared with 10 percent). Whites were more likely than Blacks to report moving outside SMSA's at both dates (7 percent versus 4 percent, respectively).

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[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 305.

Table 1. POPULATION UNDER 25 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas)

Race and sex	Total, under 25 years	Under 5 years	5 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 21 years	22 to 24 years
All races	93,357	15,339	32,955	16,897	16,771	11,395
Male	47,448	7,839	16,807	8,607	8,492	5,703
Female	45,908	7,500	16,148	8,290	8,278	5,692
White	78,544	12,653	27,525	14,256	14,297	9,813
Male	40,050	6,482	14,077	7,278	7,263	4,950
Female	38,495	6,171	13,448	6,979	7,034	4,863
Black	13,013	2,317	4,801	2,360	2,175	1,360
Male	6,49[illegible]	1,171	2,412	1,187	1,075	647
Female	6,521	1,14[illegible]	2,389	1,173	1,100	713
Other races	1,800	369	629	281	298	223
Male	908	187	318	143	154	106
Female	891	182	311	133	144	116

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 643.

Table 2. TOTAL POPULATION AND PERSONS UNDER 25 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1950 TO 2000

(Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. Series II projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1)

Race, sex, and year	Total population (thousands)	Under 14 years		14 to 24 years	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Number (thousands)	Percent of total
ALL RACES					
Both Sexes					
2000 (projection)	260,378	52,932	20.3	40,698	15.6
1990	243,513	52,035	21.4	37,920	15.6
1980	222,159	46,217	20.8	45,225	20.4
1976 (estimate)	215,118	48,294	22.5	45,063	20.9
1975	213,631	49,352	23.1	44,566	20.9
1970	204,878	53,784	26.3	40,597	19.8
1960	180,671	53,306	29.5	27,347	15.1
1950	152,271	38,834	25.5	24,519	16.1
Male					
2000 (projection)	126,588	27,134	21.4	20,693	16.3
1990	118,490	26,648	22.5	19,212	16.2
1980	108,223	23,619	21.8	22,873	21.1
1976 (estimate)	104,919	24,646	23.5	22,805	21.7
1975	104,239	25,173	24.2	22,547	21.6
1970	100,269	27,409	27.3	20,538	20.5
1960	89,320	27,101	30.3	13,776	15.4
1950	75,849	19,778	26.1	12,277	16.2
Female					
2000 (projection)	133,790	25,798	19.3	20,005	15.0
1990	125,023	25,357	20.3	18,708	15.0
1980	113,936	22,599	19.8	22,352	19.6
1976 (estimate)	110,199	23,648	21.5	22,260	20.2
1975	109,393	24,177	22.1	22,019	20.1
1970	104,609	26,374	25.2	20,059	19.2
1960	91,352	26,205	28.7	13,570	14.9
1950	76,422	19,056	24.9	12,242	16.0
WHITE					
Both Sexes					
2000 (projection)	218,913	43,584	19.9	33,106	15.1
1990	207,257	43,073	20.8	33,912	14.9
1980	191,581	38,169	19.9	38,086	19.9
1976 (estimate)	186,603	40,171	21.5	38,366	20.6
1975	185,601	41,176	22.2	38,022	20.5
1970	179,494	45,574	25.4	35,129	19.6
1960	160,023	45,907	28.7	24,008	15.0
1950	135,984	33,918	24.9	21,556	15.9
Male					
2000 (projection)	106,925	22,373	20.9	16,871	15.8
1990	101,246	22,086	21.8	15,712	15.5
1980	93,622	19,550	20.9	19,333	20.7
1976 (estimate)	91,269	20,559	22.5	19,491	21.4
1975	90,813	21,061	23.2	19,314	21.3
1970	88,065	23,294	26.5	17,841	20.3
1960	79,257	23,400	29.5	12,143	15.3
1950	67,848	17,315	25.5	10,851	16.0
Female					
2000 (projection)	111,988	21,210	18.9	16,234	14.5
1990	106,011	20,947	19.8	15,200	14.3
1980	97,959	18,612	19.0	18,754	19.1
1976 (estimate)	95,334	19,619	20.6	18,876	19.8
1975	94,788	20,115	21.2	18,707	19.7
1970	91,429	22,280	24.4	17,288	18.9
1960	80,766	22,505	27.9	11,865	14.7
1950	68,135	16,601	24.4	10,706	15.7

Table 2. TOTAL POPULATION AND PERSONS UNDER 25 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1950 TO 2000—Continued

(Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. Series II projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1)

Race, sex, and year	Total population (thousands)	Under 14 years		14 to 24 years	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Number (thousands)	Percent of total
BLACK					
Both Sexes					
2000 (projection)	32,838	7,363	22.4	5,881	17.9
1990	29,799	7,349	24.7	5,720	19.2
1980	26,156	6,891	26.3	6,191	23.7
1976 (estimate)	24,841	7,118	28.7	5,895	23.7
1975	24,535	7,215	29.4	5,779	23.6
1970	22,782	7,443	32.7	4,914	21.6
1960	19,006	6,828	35.9	3,079	16.2
1950[1]	16,288	4,916	30.2	2,964	18.2
Male					
2000 (projection)	15,617	3,757	24.1	2,947	18.9
1990	14,194	3,744	26.4	2,846	20.1
1980	12,476	3,481	27.9	3,062	24.5
1976 (estimate)	11,861	3,582	30.2	2,909	24.5
1975	11,722	3,629	31.0	2,850	24.3
1970	10,905	3,729	34.2	2,419	22.2
1960	9,199	3,409	37.1	1,496	16.3
1950[1]	8,001	2,461	30.8	1,428	17.8
Female					
2000 (projection)	17,221	3,606	20.9	2,934	17.0
1990	15,605	3,606	23.1	2,875	18.4
1980	13,681	3,410	24.9	3,129	22.9
1976 (estimate)	12,980	3,535	27.2	2,986	23.0
1975	12,813	3,586	28.0	2,929	22.9
1970	11,877	3,713	31.3	2,495	21.0
1960	9,807	3,418	34.9	1,576	16.1
1950[1]	8,287	2,455	29.6	1,536	18.5

[1]Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 704, 643, 614, 519, and 311.

Table 3. PERSONS UNDER 14 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND RACE: 1950 TO 2000

(Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. Series II projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and year	Total, under 14 years		Under 5 years		5 to 13 years	
	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period
ALL RACES						
2000 (projection)	52,932	1.8	17,852	-8.2	35,080	7.7
1990	52,005	12.5	19,437	21.3	32,568	7.9
1980	46,217	-4.3	16,020	4.4	30,197	-8.4
1976 (estimate)	48,294	-2.1	15,339	-3.5	32,955	-1.5
1975	49,352	-8.2	15,896	-7.3	33,456	-8.7
1970	53,784	0.9	17,148	-15.7	36,636	11.1
1960	53,306	37.3	20,341	24.0	32,965	47.0
1950	38,834	(X)	16,410	(X)	22,424	(X)
WHITE						
2000 (projection)	43,584	1.3	14,704	-9.4	28,880	7.8
1990	43,033	12.8	16,235	22.2	26,798	7.7
1980	38,162	-5.0	13,284	5.0	24,878	-9.6
1976 (estimate)	40,178	-2.4	12,653	-3.7	27,525	-1.8
1975	41,176	-9.7	13,141	-9.1	28,035	-9.9
1970	45,574	-0.7	14,452	-16.8	31,122	9.1
1960	45,907	35.3	17,373	21.1	28,534	45.8
1950	33,918	(X)	14,348	(X)	19,570	(X)
BLACK						
2000 (projection)	7,363	0.2	2,456	-6.3	4,907	3.8
1990	7,349	6.7	2,622	13.1	4,727	3.2
1980	6,891	-3.2	2,310	-0.3	4,581	-4.6
1976 (estimate)	7,118	-1.3	2,317	-3.3	4,801	-0.4
1975	7,215	-3.1	2,395	-1.4	4,820	-3.9
1970	7,443	9.0	2,428	-11.3	5,015	22.6
1960	6,828	38.9	2,736	32.7	4,092	43.4
1950[1]	4,916	(X)	2,062	(X)	2,854	(X)

[1]Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 704, 643, 614, 519, and 311.

Table 4. PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD BY AGE AND RACE: 1950 TO 2000

(Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. Series II projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and year	Total, 14 to 24 years		14 to 17 years		18 to 21 years		22 to 24 years	
	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period
ALL RACES								
2000 (projection)	40,698	7.3	16,045	25.6	14,990	3.3	9,663	-9.2
1990	37,920	-16.2	12,771	-19.1	14,507	-15.2	10,642	-13.8
1980	45,256	0.4	15,793	-6.5	17,117	2.1	12,346	8.3
1976 (estimate)	45,063	1.1	16,897	-0.3	16,771	1.7	11,395	2.4
1975	44,566	9.8	16,943	6.5	16,495	12.2	11,128	11.5
1970	40,597	48.5	15,910	41.8	14,707	53.9	9,980	51.8
1960	27,347	11.5	11,219	32.9	9,555	6.8	6,573	-7.8
1950	24,519	(X)	8,444	(X)	8,946	(X)	7,129	(X)
WHITE								
2000 (projection)	33,106	7.1	13,120	27.7	12,198	2.8	7,788	-11.3
1990	30,912	-18.8	10,271	-21.7	11,863	-17.9	8,778	-16.4
1980	38,086	-0.7	13,122	-8.0	14,458	1.1	10,506	7.1
1976 (estimate)	38,366	0.9	14,256	-0.6	14,297	1.4	9,813	2.3
1975	38,022	8.2	14,335	5.3	14,093	10.8	9,594	9.2
1970	35,129	46.3	13,618	38.4	12,722	51.5	8,789	52.2
1960	24,008	11.4	9,839	33.5	8,396	6.7	5,773	-8.6
1950	21,556	(X)	7,371	(X)	7,872	(X)	6,313	(X)
BLACK								
2000 (projection)	5,881	2.8	2,331	13.4	2,154	-0.5	1,396	-6.9
1990	5,720	-7.6	2,056	-11.5	2,164	-6.2	1,500	-3.9
1980	6,191	5.0	2,322	-1.6	2,308	6.1	1,561	14.8
1976 (estimate)	5,895	2.0	2,360	0.9	2,175	2.6	1,360	3.0
1975	5,779	17.6	2,339	12.0	2,119	19.2	1,321	26.2
1970	4,914	60.0	2,089	63.8	1,778	66.6	1,047	43.4
1960	3,072	3.6	1,275	18.7	1,067	-0.7	730	-10.4
1950[1]	2,964	(X)	1,074	(X)	1,075	(X)	815	(X)

[1]Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 704, 643, 614, 519, and 311.

Table 5. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION UNDER 25 YEARS OLD, BY METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, RACE, AND AGE: APRIL 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Five-quarter averages centered on April)

Race and age	United States (thousands)	Percent	Metropolitan areas (SMSA's)[1]			Nonmetropolitan areas
			Total	Inside central cities[2]	Outside central cities	
ALL RACES						
Total, under 25 years....	91,936	100.0	67.6	28.4	39.2	32.4
Under 14 years.....	48,513	100.0	66.7	27.6	39.1	33.3
14 to 19 years.....	24,845	100.0	67.6	27.3	40.3	32.4
20 to 24 years.....	18,578	100.0	69.8	32.1	37.7	30.2
WHITE						
Total, under 25 years....	77,444	100.0	66.1	23.4	42.6	33.9
Under 14 years.....	40,363	100.0	64.9	22.1	42.8	35.1
14 to 19 years.....	21,065	100.0	66.3	22.4	43.9	33.7
20 to 24 years.....	16,016	100.0	68.7	28.3	40.4	31.3
BLACK						
Total, under 25 years....	12,753	100.0	74.9	56.9	18.0	25.1
Under 14 years.....	7,161	100.0	75.1	57.1	18.0	24.9
14 to 19 years.....	3,389	100.0	73.9	56.4	17.5	26.1
20 to 24 years.....	2,203	100.0	75.7	57.2	18.6	24.3

[1]Population of the 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined in 1970 census publications.
[2]Data for central cities refer to their January 1, 1970 boundaries and exclude areas annexed since 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 6. MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN MARCH 1975 AND MARCH 1976 OF PERSONS 1 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE

(Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Mobility status	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Total.....(thousands)..	12,483	37,283	20,643	18,811
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonmovers.....	72.3	84.1	83.3	60.7
Movers within the United States.....	26.9	15.5	16.1	38.0
Within same SMSA.....	12.7	7.2	7.4	18.2
Between SMSA's.....	2.6	1.7	1.9	5.1
From outside SMSA's to SMSA's.....	1.6	0.9	1.0	2.9
From SMSA's to outside SMSA's.....	1.9	1.1	0.9	2.5
Outside SMSA's at both dates.....	8.1	4.6	4.9	9.3
Movers from abroad.....	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 305; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 7. MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN MARCH 1975 AND MARCH 1976 OF PERSONS 1 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND RACE

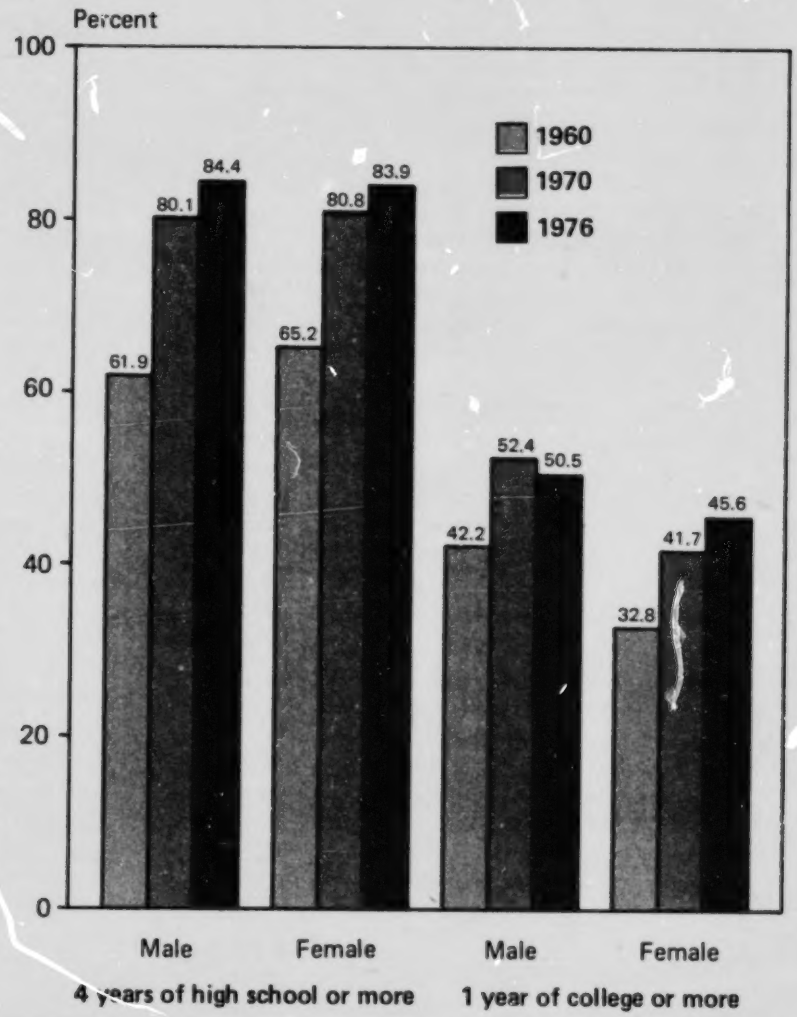
(Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Race and mobility status	Total, 1 to 24 years	1 to 13 years	14 to 24 years
ALL RACES			
Total.....(thousands)..	89,221	45,526	43,695
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonmovers.....	77.3	80.3	74.1
Movers within the United States.....	22.0	19.1	24.9
Within same SMSA.....	10.3	8.9	11.8
Between SMSA's.....	2.6	2.0	3.1
From outside SMSA's to SMSA's.....	1.4	1.1	1.8
From SMSA's to outside SMSA's.....	1.5	1.3	1.6
Outside SMSA's at both dates.....	6.1	5.7	6.6
Movers from abroad.....	0.7	0.6	0.9
WHITE			
Total.....(thousands)..	75,231	37,910	37,321
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonmovers.....	77.2	80.6	73.8
Movers within the United States.....	22.1	18.9	25.4
Within same SMSA.....	9.7	7.9	11.4
Between SMSA's.....	2.7	2.2	3.3
From outside SMSA's to SMSA's.....	1.5	1.1	1.9
From SMSA's to outside SMSA's.....	1.6	1.6	1.7
Outside SMSA's at both dates.....	6.6	6.1	7.1
Movers from abroad.....	0.6	0.5	0.8
BLACK			
Total.....(thousands)..	12,321	6,707	5,614
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonmovers.....	78.8	79.5	78.0
Movers within the United States.....	20.9	20.3	21.6
Within same SMSA.....	14.2	14.5	13.8
Between SMSA's.....	1.8	1.4	2.2
From outside SMSA's to SMSA's.....	0.9	0.8	1.0
From SMSA's to outside SMSA's.....	0.5	0.3	0.8
Outside SMSA's at both dates.....	3.5	3.3	3.7
Movers from abroad.....	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 305; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

2 Education

Figure 2.
Percent of the Population 20 to 24 Years Old Who Had Completed at Least 4 Years of High School or 1 Year of College or More, By Sex: 1960, 1970, and 1976



Source: Table 19.

Chapter 2

Education

Over the period 1966 to 1976, the number of 3- to 5-year-old children enrolled in preprimary programs (nursery school and kindergarten) increased while the total population of this age group decreased due to the declining number of births (table 8). Because of this phenomenon, the enrollment rate over the 10-year period jumped from 29 percent to 49 percent. Among children 3 to 5 years old, the proportion attending preprimary school in 1976 was approximately the same for Blacks and Whites (about 49 percent).

In 1976, nursery school enrollment was concentrated largely in private programs (69 percent), whereas kindergarten students were predominantly in public programs (85 percent) (table 9). The majority of Black nursery school students were in public programs (65 percent), but the majority of White nursery school students attended private programs (75 percent).

In nonschool hours most young school age children were cared for by a parent (table 10). Data collected in the October 1974 and February 1975 Current Population Surveys indicated that of the approximately 40.8 million children 3 to 13 years old in the United States, about 8 out of 10 were generally cared for by one of the parents while the children were not in school. Fairly small proportions were taken outside their home for care; for example, to the home of a relative or to the home of someone who was unrelated to them (about 3 percent to each), or to an organized day care center (about 1 percent). Thus, the use of a day care center was the least often reported child-care arrangement in the United States.

Only for mothers in the labor force was there any significant variation in type of care used for the child. If the parents could not stay at home with them, children of preschool age whose mothers were in the labor force were most frequently taken outside the home to be cared for by a relative (11 percent) or by a person who was unrelated to them (15 percent). Full-time work by the mother increased the frequency of care of young children in someone else's home to 36 percent. Only about 2 percent of children 3 to 6 years old and virtually no older children (those 7 to 13 years old) were cared for in a day care center.

In the fall of 1976, about 28.9 million persons 6 to 13 years old, 15.6 million persons 14 to 17 years old, and 8.1 million persons 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in school (table 11). The number of elementary school age children (generally persons 6 to 13) enrolled in school declined between 1970 and 1976 by 3.9 million. This situation arose because the number of births in the United States began a continuing decline in the early 1960's; now the number of children of school age has been falling since 1970. Over the same time period, moderate increases have occurred in the enrollment number of high school age youth (generally persons 14 to 17), and large increases have occurred in the enrollment number of the college-age population (generally persons 18 to 24).

Children 6 to 8 years old in elementary school were more likely to be enrolled in their modal grade[1] in 1976 than persons of high school age (table 12). Females of high school age were more likely than males to be enrolled in their modal grade. The proportion of males 14 to 17 years old below modal grade was 10 percentage points higher than for females (28 percent versus 18 percent). Black teenagers and Spanish origin teenagers of high school age, both males and females, were far more likely to be below their modal grade than their White contemporaries.

In 1976, about one-third of all high school graduates 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college (table 13). Since 1967, the proportion of Black high school graduates of this age in college has been approaching and, beginning in 1975, has been on a par with that of Whites. In 1967, 23 percent of Black high school graduates 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college, as compared with 33 percent in 1976. Over the same time period, the proportion of Whites enrolled remained around one-third.

Overall, both White and Black youths 18 to 24 years old have made substantial advancements in college enrollment over the decade (table 14). However, the increased enrollment of Black females is one area that has been particularly striking. Their college enrollment has increased fourfold—from 105,000 in 1966 to 417,000 in 1976.

In 1975, 49 percent of the 3.3 million high school seniors who reported on college and vocational school plans expressed definite plans to attend college (table 15). An additional one-fourth of the 1975 seniors indicated that they "may" attend college upon completion of their high school education. About 1 out of 10 high school seniors in 1975 reported that they planned to attend a vocational school.

College aspirations of high school seniors in 1975 were positively associated with the educational attainment of the person or the persons in whose home they lived, usually their

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[1] Enrolled persons are classified according to their relative progress in school, that is, according to whether the grade or year in which they were enrolled was below, at, or above the modal (or typical) grade for persons of their age at the time of the survey. The modal grade, then, is the year of school in which the largest proportion of students of a given age is enrolled.

parents. Seven out of 10 students who were members of families in which the person maintaining the family had completed 1 year or more of college had definite college plans, whereas 45 percent of students who lived in the family of a person who had completed 4 years of high school but no college, and 35 percent of those in families maintained by a person who had not completed high school, had definite college plans.

Data pertaining to major field of study of college students were last collected by the Bureau of the Census in October 1974 (table 16). An analysis of the changes in major field of study between 1966 and 1974 shows that increases did not occur equally in all major fields of study over this period as a whole, but that some fields which had increases in enrollment between 1966 and 1972 declined in popularity between 1972 and 1974. For example, the number of students majoring in the social sciences increased from about 640,000 to 950,000 between 1966 and 1972, but declined to 770,000 by 1974. Some of the fields which showed increases since 1972 were business and commerce; education; and biological sciences, perhaps in part as a result of recent concerns for environmental issues.

A supplement to the October 1973 Current Population Survey provided data on income and expenses of students which revealed that student's earnings and aid from parents were the most common sources of income for undergraduate college students (table 17). Forty-four percent of post-secondary students (excluding graduate students) worked while attending school to pay at least partly for the costs of their education. Forty-two percent of students were aided by their parents.

In 1976, the median income of families with members 18 to 24 years old enrolled full time in college was $18,009, a figure over $4,000 higher than the median income for all families with dependent members 18 to 24 years old (table 18). Middle income families were less likely to have family members enrolled full time in college than families in upper income brackets. About one-third of families with incomes from $10,000 to $14,999 who had dependent members 18 to 24 years old had members attending college full time. By contrast, about one-half of those families with incomes ranging from $20,000 to $24,999 and 58 percent of those with incomes of $25,000 and over had members enrolled full time in college.

Table 8. CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, BY RACE: OCTOBER 1966 TO OCTOBER 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year	All races			White			Black		
	Total children, 3 to 5 years old (thousands)	Enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten		Total children, 3 to 5 years old (thousands)	Enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten		Total children, 3 to 5 years old (thousands)	Enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total		Number (thousands)	Percent of total		Number (thousands)	Percent of total
1976	9,726	4,790	49.2	8,008	3,932	49.1	1,500	746	49.7
1975	10,185	4,955	48.7	8,441	4,106	48.6	1,521	732	48.1
1974	10,393	4,699	45.2	8,367	3,941	45.5	1,547	678	43.9
1973	10,346	4,234	40.9	8,698	3,521	40.5	1,466	618	42.2
1972	10,166	4,231	41.6	8,560	3,542	41.4	1,442	619	43.0
1971	10,610	4,148	39.1	8,799	3,469	39.4	1,630	592	36.3
1970	10,949	4,104	37.5	9,098	3,443	37.8	1,680	586	34.9
1969	11,424	3,949	34.6	9,522	3,312	34.8	1,726	575	[illegible]
1968	11,905	3,928	33.0	9,963	3,310	33.2	[1]1,937	[1]618	[1]31.9
1967	12,242	3,868	31.6	10,283	3,267	31.8	[1]1,959	[1]601	[1]30.7
1966	12,486	3,674	29.4	10,514	3,142	29.9	[1]1,970	[1]532	[1]27.0

[1]Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 268 and 303, and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data; and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Pub. Nos. (NCES) 76-147; (OE) 73-1141, 72-197, 72-8, 20079-69, 20079, and 20113; and FS 5.220: 20079-66.

Table 9. PERCENT OF ENROLLED CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD, BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF SCHOOL AND RACE: OCTOBER 1966 TO OCTOBER 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and year	Total enrolled		Nursery school		Kindergarten	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
ALL RACES						
1976	67.6	32.4	31.1	68.9	84.5	15.5
1975	65.7	34.4	32.7	67.3	83.5	16.4
1974	63.9	36.1	26.3	73.7	83.3	16.7
1973	66.8	33.2	29.9	70.1	83.5	16.5
1972	67.9	32.1	31.0	69.0	83.8	16.2
1971	68.6	31.4	29.7	70.3	82.0	18.0
1970	69.0	31.0	30.3	69.7	83.0	17.0
1969	70.0	30.0	28.2	71.8	81.6	18.4
1968	72.1	28.0	32.1	67.9	82.6	17.5
1967	71.7	28.3	32.2	68.0	80.6	19.4
1966	71.5	28.5	31.0	69.0	80.8	19.2
WHITE						
1976	65.3	34.7	25.5	74.5	83.7	16.3
1975	63.3	36.7	27.2	72.8	82.5	17.5
1974	61.6	38.4	21.8	78.2	82.0	18.0
1973	63.7	36.3	22.0	78.0	82.3	17.8
1972	65.5	34.5	26.0	74.0	82.6	17.4
1971	66.3	33.7	25.2	74.8	80.3	19.7
1970	66.7	33.3	22.1	77.9	82.3	17.7
1969	68.8	31.2	19.8	80.2	81.3	18.8
1968	70.1	29.9	24.5	75.5	81.5	18.5
1967	69.6	30.5	23.8	76.4	79.1	20.9
1966	69.6	30.4	22.2	77.8	79.9	20.1
BLACK						
1976	81.5	18.5	64.7	35.3	89.1	10.9
1975	79.9	20.1	62.0	38.0	90.8	9.2
1974	77.6	22.4	53.3	46.7	89.8	10.2
1973	84.5	15.5	68.9	30.6	92.2	7.8
1972	81.1	18.9	61.1	38.9	89.6	10.4
1971	82.6	17.4	59.3	40.7	90.5	9.5
1970	83.3	16.7	72.5	27.5	88.0	12.0
1969	77.9	22.1	60.0	40.0	85.4	14.6
1968[1]	82.7	17.5	65.1	34.9	88.4	11.8
1967[1]	83.5	16.5	63.8	36.2	90.0	10.0
1966[1]	82.7	17.3	70.4	29.6	86.5	13.5

[1]Black and other races.

Note: Bases may be obtained from reports cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 268 and 303, and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data; and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Pub. Nos. (NCES) 76-147; (OE) 73-1141, 72-197, 72-8, 20079-69, 20079, and 20113; and FS 5.220: 20079-66.

able 10. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN 3 TO 13 YEARS OLD, BY AGE OF CHILD, AND MARITAL STATUS AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER: OCTOBER 1974 AND FEBRUARY 1975

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Data for children 3 to 6 years old obtained from February 1975 Current Population Survey; data for children 7 to 13 years old obtained from October 1974 Current Population Survey. For meaning of symbols, see text)

ge of child and labor force status and marital status of mother	Total (thousands)	Percent[1]	Care in own home				Care in someone else's home		Day care center
			Child's parent	Child cares for self	Other relative	Non-relative	Relative	Non-relative	
Children 3 to 13 years[2]	40,765	100.0	80.5	4.5	5.1	1.4	2.9	3.1	0.8
to 6 years	13,758	100.0	80.9	0.1	3.5	1.3	5.1	6.1	1.6
to 13 years	27,007	100.0	80.3	6.7	5.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.4
other in labor force	17,555	100.0	63.6	9.2	8.7	2.7	5.5	6.8	1.6
3 to 6 years	5,308	100.0	58.0	0.4	6.8	2.8	11.3	14.9	3.7
7 to 13 years	12,247	100.0	66.1	13.1	9.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	0.7
Mother employed full time	10,323	100.0	50.1	12.9	12.3	3.6	7.3	9.1	2.4
3 to 6 years	2,917	100.0	41.4	0.7	9.0	4.0	15.2	21.0	6.0
7 to 13 years	7,406	100.0	53.5	17.7	13.7	3.4	4.2	4.4	1.0
other not in labor force	22,498	100.0	94.3	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1
3 to 6 years	8,255	100.0	96.1	-	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.1
7 to 13 years	14,243	100.0	93.3	1.1	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1
Marital status of mother[3]	40,765	100.0	80.5	4.5	5.1	1.4	2.9	3.1	0.8
arried, husband present	33,467	100.0	83.4	3.9	4.0	1.2	2.5	2.8	0.6
eparated, divorced, or widowed	5,960	100.0	67.7	7.4	9.6	2.2	4.2	4.6	1.7
ever married	625	100.0	69.6	3.8	11.2	1.3	7.8	2.6	1.3

[1]Includes the small number of children with other types of daytime care and type of care not reported, not shown separately.
[2]Includes children with no mother present, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 298.

Table 11. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PERSONS 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY RACE AND AGE: 1960 TO 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and age	1976		1975		1970		1965		1960	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
ALL RACES										
6 to 13 years	28,946	99.2	29,518	99.3	32,887	99.1	31,527	99.3	29,498	99.3
14 to 17 years	15,649	93.7	15,698	93.6	14,796	94.1	13,033	93.2	10,242	90.3
18 and 19 years	3,768	46.2	3,765	46.9	3,322	47.7	2,930	46.3	1,817	38.4
20 to 24 years	4,379	23.3	4,121	22.4	3,359	21.5	2,360	19.0	1,350	13.1
WHITE										
6 to 13 years	24,195	99.2	24,741	99.3	27,876	99.2	27,058	99.3	25,466	99.4
14 to 17 years	13,200	93.6	13,312	93.8	12,769	94.5	11,327	93.4	9,027	90.8
18 and 19 years	3,158	45.4	3,185	46.5	2,924	48.7	2,628	47.1	1,606	38.9
20 to 24 years	3,784	23.4	3,603	22.7	3,055	22.5	2,206	20.2	1,248	13.9
BLACK										
6 to 13 years	4,195	98.8	4,268	99.1	4,579	99.1	4,178	99.1	4,032	[1]98.8
14 to 17 years	2,220	95.3	2,138	92.2	1,862	91.9	1,562	91.4	1,213	[1]86.8
18 and 19 years	532	30.4	485	47.1	352	40.1	267	39.6	210	[1]34.6
20 to 24 years	490	21.7	435	19.9	258	14.2	123	9.0	102	[1]7.5

[1]Black and other races.

Note: Bases may be obtained from reports cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 303, 286, 272, 222, 162, and 110; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 12. PERCENT OF THE ENROLLED POPULATION 3 TO 17 YEARS OLD, BY MODAL GRADE OF ENROLLMENT STATUS, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: OCTOBER 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race, Spanish origin, age, and modal grade of enrollment	Male			Female		
	Below modal grade	At modal grade	Above modal grade	Below modal grade	At modal grade	Above modal grade
ALL RACES						
3 years old, nursery school	(X)	92.5	7.5	(X)	95.8	3.9
4 years old, nursery school	(X)	64.0	35.8	(X)	63.6	36.3
5 years old, kindergarten	3.2	86.2	10.7	2.1	85.4	12.5
6 years old, elementary 1	7.8	83.7	8.5	5.1	84.4	10.5
7 years old, elementary 2	13.5	77.6	8.9	8.4	81.5	10.0
8 years old, elementary 3	16.8	74.5	8.7	12.7	77.9	9.4
9 years old, elementary 4	17.7	74.7	7.6	15.3	74.5	10.3
10 years old, elementary 5	22.7	69.7	7.5	14.4	75.7	9.9
11 years old, elementary 6	22.8	69.4	7.8	16.0	72.6	11.5
12 years old, elementary 7	25.1	67.7	7.1	15.9	74.5	9.7
13 years old, elementary 8	22.9	69.8	7.4	16.8	74.9	8.3
14 to 17 years old, high school 1 to 4	27.8	65.0	7.2	17.8	71.0	11.2
WHITE						
3 to 5 years old, nursery school and kindergarten	2.1	82.0	15.9	1.3	82.5	16.2
6 to 9 years old, elementary 1 to 4	14.0	78.6	7.4	9.9	80.5	9.6
10 to 13 years old, elementary 5 to 8	22.3	70.5	7.2	14.8	75.9	9.2
14 to 17 years old, high school 1 to 4	25.2	67.9	6.9	15.6	73.4	10.9
BLACK						
3 to 5 years old, nursery school and kindergarten	1.2	76.0	22.6	1.5	74.4	23.9
6 to 9 years old, elementary 1 to 4	13.2	73.5	13.2	12.0	75.0	13.0
10 to 13 years old, elementary 5 to 8	30.2	61.1	8.6	21.0	66.3	12.7
14 to 17 years old, high school 1 to 4	42.4	48.8	8.5	29.0	58.8	12.3
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]						
3 to 5 years old, nursery school and kindergarten	0.6	81.8	17.7	1.4	82.7	15.8
6 to 9 years old, elementary 1 to 4	16.9	71.4	11.8	21.2	71.5	7.6
10 to 13 years old, elementary 5 to 8	38.2	52.4	9.1	31.5	58.5	10.4
14 to 17 years old, high school 1 to 4	41.7	52.2	6.5	28.6	62.6	8.7

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Note: Bases may be obtained from table B-11.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 13. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD AND PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENROLLED IN COLLEGE, BY RACE: 1967 TO 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year	All races		White		Black	
	Percent high school graduates	Percent of high school graduates enrolled in college	Percent high school graduates	Percent of high school graduates enrolled in college	Percent high school graduates	Percent of high school graduates enrolled in college
1976	80.5	33.1	82.4	33.0	67.5	33.4
1975	80.8	32.5	83.2	32.4	64.8	32.0
1974	80.7	30.5	82.7	30.5	67.1	26.6
1973	80.7	29.7	82.8	30.2	66.8	24.0
1970	78.9	32.7	81.4	33.2	59.5	26.0
1967	75.5	33.7	78.0	34.5	55.9	23.3

Note: Bases may be obtained from reports cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 303, 286, 272, 222, and 190; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 14. COLLEGE ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY SEX AND RACE: OCTOBER 1976 AND OCTOBER 1966

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex and race	Enrolled, 1976		Enrolled, 1966		Percent change, 1966-76
	Number (thousands)	Percent of total students	Number (thousands)	Percent of total students	
Both sexes	7,181	100.0	4,899	100.0	46.6
White	6,276	87.4	4,606	94.0	36.3
Black	748	10.4	224	4.6	233.9
Other	157	2.2	69	1.4	127.5
Male	3,673	100.0	2,976	100.0	23.4
White	3,250	88.5	2,822	94.8	15.2
Black	331	9.0	119	4.0	178.2
Female	3,508	100.0	1,923	100.0	82.4
White	3,026	86.3	1,784	92.8	69.6
Black	417	11.9	105	5.5	297.1

Note: Bases may be obtained from reports cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 309 and 167.

Table 15. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS, BY TYPE OF POSTSECONDARY SCHOOL PLAN: OCTOBER 1975

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Excluding seniors not reporting)

Selected characteristic	Number reporting college plans (thousands)	Percent of those reporting who--			
		Plan to attend college	May attend college	Do not plan to attend college	
				Total	Plan or may attend vocational school
SEX					
Total	3,306	48.9	25.1	26.0	9.8
Male	1,686	46.6	27.5	25.9	9.5
Female	1,620	51.4	22.6	26.0	10.1
RACE					
White	2,780	49.4	23.8	26.7	9.7
Black	462	40.5	34.6	24.7	11.3
FAMILY INCOME[1]					
$10,000 or less	829	38.6	27.5	33.9	14.6
$10,000 to $14,999	768	43.1	27.7	29.2	11.1
$15,000 to $24,999	895	56.3	23.9	19.8	5.8
$25,000 and over	382	81.2	11.3	7.9	4.5
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD					
Not high school graduate	1,053	34.6	29.3	36.2	13.3
High school, 4 years	1,100	45.3	27.5	27.3	10.6
College, 1 year or more	994	71.4	17.7	10.9	4.2
TYPE OF RESIDENCE					
Metropolitan areas	2,322	51.8	25.9	22.4	7.6
Inside central cities	939	52.2	28.5	19.3	7.5
Outside central cities	1,383	51.5	24.1	24.4	7.7
Nonmetropolitan areas	984	42.3	23.2	34.6	14.9

[1]Excludes persons not reporting income.

Note: The figures for family income and education of head are for persons in primary families only.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 299.

Table 16. MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD: 1974, 1972, AND 1966

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Major field of study	1974	1972	1966	Percent change between--		
				1972-74	1966-72	1966-74
Total enrolled	8,827	8,313	5,999	6.2	38.6	47.1
Agriculture or forestry	104	97	73	7.2	(B)	(B)
Biological sciences	327	257	602	27.2	58.1	87.4
Health or medical profession	801	695		15.3		
Business or commerce	1,376	1,157	888	18.9	30.3	55.0
Education	1,158	1,007	1,118	15.0	-9.9	3.6
Engineering	410	357	534	14.8	-33.1	-23.2
English or journalism	264	291	620	-9.3	20.3	7.7
Other humanities	404	455		-11.2		
Law	271	237	(NA)	14.3	(NA)	(NA)
Math or statistics	168	239	236	-29.7	1.3	-28.8
Physical sciences	134	157	226	-14.6	-30.5	-40.7
Social sciences	771	954	642	-19.2	48.6	20.1
Other	1,580	1,503	461	5.1	226.0	242.7
None and not reported	984	906	600	8.6	51.0	64.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 289.

Table 17. PERCENT OF UNDERGRADUATE POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER EXPECTING TO RECEIVE INCOME FROM SELECTED SOURCES BETWEEN JULY 1973 AND JUNE 1974 AND AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPECTED: OCTOBER 1973

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Some students received income from more than one source. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Source of income	Total students		Four-year college and university students		Two-year college students		Vocational school students	
	Percent of students expecting income from specific source	Average amount expected	Percent of students expecting income from specific source	Average amount expected	Percent of students expecting income from specific source	Average amount expected	Percent of students expecting income from specific source	Average amount expected
Personal savings	34.0	$742	42.6	$742	24.1	$703	20.4	$806
Earnings while taking courses	44.3	3,289	39.9	2,400	52.9	3,930	46.1	4,721
Spouse's earnings	14.8	5,944	11.4	5,324	18.8	6,630	20.2	6,185
Parents	42.2	1,607	55.8	1,690	27.3	1,308	19.9	1,431
V.A. benefits	11.5	1,742	8.0	1,755	16.3	1,758	16.0	1,701
State scholarship or grant	7.9	658	11.4	707	3.7	383	(B)	(B)
Local scholarship or grant	6.9	689	10.3	712	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
National defense student loan	5.2	654	8.3	661	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Federal guaranteed student loan	5.1	1,139	6.2	1,124	(B)	(B)	5.0	1,238

Note: Bases and distribution may be obtained from report cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 281.

Table 18. PRIMARY FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT MEMBERS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD AND PERCENT WITH MEMBERS ENROLLED FULL TIME IN COLLEGE, BY FAMILY INCOME: OCTOBER 1967 TO OCTOBER 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Income in constant 1976 dollars. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Family income and enrollment status of family member	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1967
FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT MEMBERS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD[1]								
Total	10,862	10,526	10,007	9,803	9,752	9,644	9,349	8,631
Total reporting income	9,767	9,551	9,145	8,901	8,979	8,933	8,614	7,831
Under $5,000	1,430	1,431	1,352	1,101	1,151	1,054	947	832
$5,000 to $9,999	1,778	1,761	1,661	1,593	1,643	1,763	1,784	1,863
$10,000 to $14,999	2,009	2,144	2,005	1,970	2,017	2,117	1,990	1,894
$15,000 to $19,999	1,637	1,580	1,497					
$20,000 to $24,999	1,257 } 2,550	1,185 } 4,215	1,054 } 4,128	4,237	4,168	3,998	3,893	3,243
$25,000 and over	1,656	1,450	1,577					
Median income	$13,869	$13,411	$13,842	$14,529	$14,373	$14,128	$13,955	$13,31[2]
PERCENT WITH MEMBERS ENROLLED FULL TIME IN COLLEGE								
Total reporting income	37.0	37.1	34.2	36.2	37.8	38.4	39.8	39.1
Under $5,000	17.5	17.2	14.6	14.7	16.3	16.2	15.3	13.1
$5,000 to $9,999	24.4	26.6	23.1	22.8	25.5	26.4	26.3	26.2
$10,000 to $14,999	33.0	33.4	31.2	32.4	34.6	34.7	37.2	37.9
$15,000 to $19,999	41.5	43.2	37.3					
$20,000 to $24,999	49.4 } 49.8	45.9 } 50.2	43.8 } 46.6	48.6	50.1	51.4	53.2	53.9
$25,000 and over	58.3	61.4	57.0					
Median income of families with members enrolled full time in college	$18,009	$17,335	$18,188	$18,606	$17,440	$17,008	$16,796	$16,629

[1]A dependent family member is a relative of the person who maintains the household, excluding the person's spouse or any other relative who is married with a spouse present. Such persons are generally the sons and daughters of the person who maintains the household.

Note: Family income data obtained from one question in the October Current Population Survey underestimate the family income when compared with data collected in the March Current Population Survey in which several income questions are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 19. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES 20 TO 24 YEARS OLD WHO HAVE COMPLETED 1 YEAR OF COLLEGE OR MORE, BY SEX: 1950 TO 1976

(Data for 1972-76—noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; 1965-71—resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; and 1960 and 1950—resident population)

Sex and year	Total, high school graduates[1]		Completed 1 year of college or more	
	Number (thousands)	Percent of total population	Number (thousands)	Percent of high school graduates
MALE				
1976	7,758	84.4	3,920	50.5
1975	7,595	84.8	3,906	51.4
1974	7,252	83.9	3,834	52.9
1973	7,130	83.8	3,760	52.7
1972	6,875	83.4	3,663	53.3
1971	6,373	81.3	3,398	53.3
1970	5,774	80.1	3,028	52.4
1969	5,267	78.0	2,741	52.0
1968	5,090	77.2	2,688	52.8
1965	4,413	72.7	2,017	45.7
1960	3,269	61.9	1,379	42.2
1950	2,712	48.8	1,125	41.5
FEMALE				
1976	8,069	83.9	3,678	45.6
1975	7,875	83.7	3,628	46.1
1974	7,683	83.6	3,524	46.1
1973	7,584	83.2	3,274	43.2
1972	7,381	82.1	3,080	41.7
1971	7,139	81.5	3,097	43.4
1970	6,777	80.8	2,824	41.7
1969	6,310	78.5	2,542	40.3
1968	5,990	77.7	2,497	41.7
1965	4,933	73.6	1,655	33.5
1960	3,598	65.2	1,179	32.8
1950	2,322	39.5	964	16.4

[1]Persons who had completed 4 years of high school or some college.

Note: Bases may be obtained from reports cited in source note below.

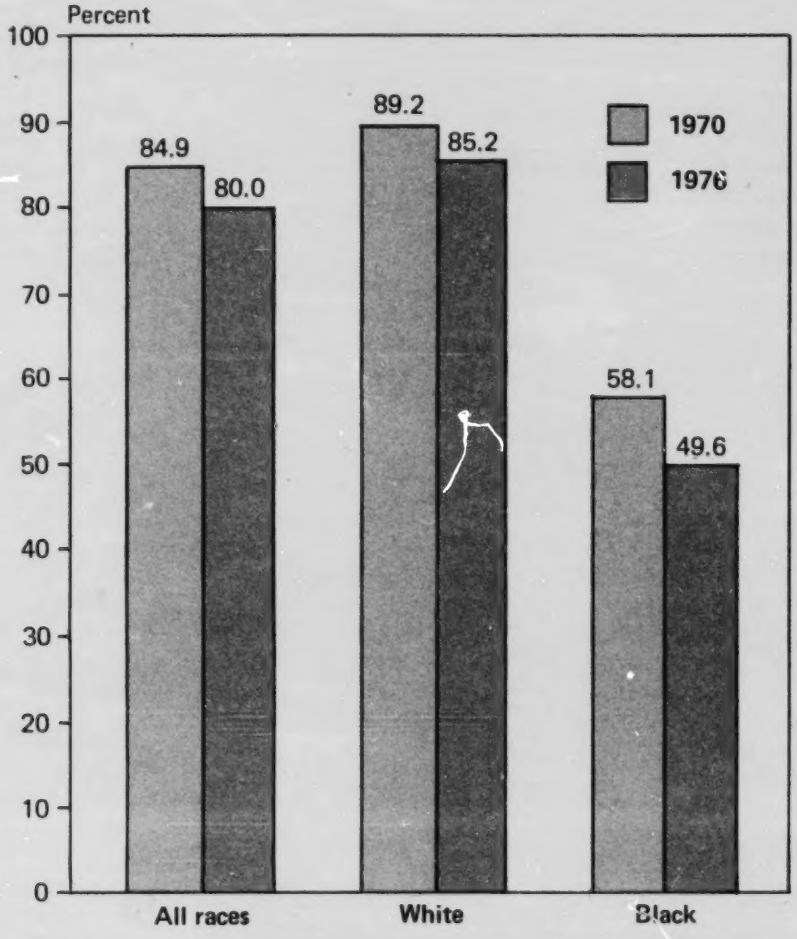
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 295, Series P-23, No. 51, and 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, chapter D, U.S. Summary; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

3

Marital Status and Living Arrangements

Figure 3.
Percent of Persons Under 18 Years Old Living With Both Parents, by Race: 1970 and 1976

(Excludes persons under 18 years old who were heads or wives in families or subfamilies)



Source: Table 22.

Chapter 3

Marital Status and Living Arrangements

Marital status. Since 1960 there has been a pronounced trend toward increasing singleness among young adults. The proportion of women 20 to 24 years old who had never married rose from 28 percent in 1960 to 43 percent in 1976 and from 53 percent to 62 percent during the same period for 20- to 24-year-old men (table 20). From 1960 to 1976, the estimated median age at first marriage for men and women increased by one full year (from 22.8 years to 23.8 years for men and from 20.3 years to 21.3 years for women). These data indicate the development of a general movement among young adults away from early marriage.[1]

For each additional year of age for persons between 20 and 24 years old in 1976, there was a decreasing proportion of singleness.[2] The percent single decreased from 81 percent for men 20 years old to 40 percent for men 24 years old, and from 61 percent to 26 percent for women.

White men and women 20 to 24 years old were less likely to be single than Black men and women of the same age in 1976. About 41 percent of White women compared with 57 percent of Black women 20 to 24 years old were single in 1976. Comparable proportions for White men and Black men of this age group were 61 percent (not significantly different from the figure for Black women) and 68 percent, respectively.

Another development in recent years among the young adult population has been a sharp increase in the incidence of divorce. The proportion of men 18 to 24 years old who were divorced, but who had not remarried by the survey dates was still quite small, but tripled between 1960 and 1976 (from 0.4 percent to 1.3 percent). During the same span of years, the proportion divorced doubled for women 18 to 24 years old (from 1.4 percent to 2.7 percent).

Living arrangements. Eighty percent of the children under 18 years old in 1976 lived in families in which both of their parents were present, a decline from 85 percent in 1970 (table 22). Over the same 6-year period, the proportion of children living with only one parent rose from 12 percent to 17 percent.

Living arrangements of children vary considerably by race and Spanish origin (table 23). All but 15 percent of the White children lived with two parents in 1976 as compared with three-quarters of Spanish origin children and only one-half of Black children. Most children living with only one parent lived with their mother. White children living with only their mother most frequently had a divorced mother, and Black children and Spanish origin children living with only their mother most frequently had a mother who was separated. Among children under 18 years old, about 1 percent of White children, 3 percent of Spanish origin children, and 9 percent of Black children were living with a mother who was reported as having never been married. Larger proportions of Black children and Spanish origin children than of White children were reported as living with neither parent.

Contrary to some expectations, the vast majority of America's youth in 1976 lived in families (generally either their own or their parents') (table 24). About 87 percent of young men and 89 percent of young women were members of families. About 25 percent of the men 18 to 24 years old were maintaining a family, and about 38 percent of the women were wives in husband-wife families. White men of this age were more likely than Black men to be maintaining a family, and White women were more likely than Black women to be wives in husband-wife families. Black women were four times as likely as White women to maintain a family in which no husband was present.

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[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 306.

[2] The decrease in singleness between age 23 and age 24 for males is significant at the 90-percent confidence level. Unless otherwise qualified, all other comparisons are significant at the 95-percent confidence level.

Table 20. PERCENT SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED) FOR PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1976, 1970, AND 1960

(Data for 1976—noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; 1970—resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; and 1960—resident population)

Sex and age	All races			White			Black		
	1976	1970	1960	1976	1970	1960	1976	1970	1960[1]
Male, 14 to 24 years old	82.2	80.9	79.5	81.4	80.5	79.2	86.9	83.9	81.3
14 to 17 years	99.4	99.4	99.0	99.3	99.3	99.0	99.6	99.5	98.9
18 years	95.6	95.1	94.6	95.2	94.6	94.5	97.9	98.2	94.7
19 years	87.9	89.9	87.1	87.0	89.4	87.0	93.6	93.4	88.0
20 to 24 years	62.1	54.7	53.1	61.1	54.4	52.6	68.0	56.1	57.1
20 years	80.9	78.3	75.8	79.4	78.3	75.6	87.8	75.1	77.2
21 years	72.7	66.2	63.4	73.4	65.7	63.0	68.2	67.4	66.4
22 years	61.6	52.3	51.6	60.5	51.8	51.1	70.3	56.9	55.8
23 years	52.2	42.1	40.5	51.3	41.9	39.8	56.5	41.1	45.3
24 years	39.8	33.2	33.4	37.6	33.3	32.5	52.8	31.3	39.8
Female, 14 to 24 years old	69.8	67.2	62.6	68.4	66.4	62.2	78.7	72.3	65.3
14 to 17 years	97.0	97.3	94.6	96.8	97.1	94.7	98.1	98.2	93.9
18 years	84.0	82.0	75.6	83.1	82.1	75.5	88.8	81.2	76.4
19 years	72.1	68.8	59.7	71.0	68.7	59.4	80.4	66.2	61.7
20 to 24 years	42.6	35.8	28.4	40.5	34.6	27.4	57.2	43.5	35.4
20 years	60.9	56.9	46.0	58.4	56.7	45.2	75.9	55.5	51.4
21 years	51.2	43.9	34.6	49.7	43.4	33.7	61.9	48.9	41.3
22 years	41.4	33.5	25.6	39.1	31.6	24.5	55.8	45.9	33.7
23 years	31.2	22.4	19.4	29.2	20.7	18.3	45.3	35.1	27.0
24 years	26.4	17.9	15.7	24.0	17.0	14.6	43.3	23.8	23.3

[1]Black and other races.

Note: Bases for 1976 and 1960 may be obtained from reports cited in source note below; 1970 bases may be obtained from table B-12.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. Series P-20, Nos. 306 and 287; unpublished 1970 Current Population Survey data; and 1960 Census of Population. Vol. I. chapter D. U.S. Summary.

Table 21. MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1976, 1970, AND 1960

(Data for 1976—noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; 1970 and 1960—resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex, age, and marital status	All races			White			Black		
	1976	1970	1960	1976	1970	1960	1976	1970	1960[1]
MALE									
Total, 14 to 17 years.....(thousands)..	8,502	8,046	5,649	7,205	6,921	4,966	1,160	1,038	683
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.1
Married.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9
Widowed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divorced.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, 18 to 24 years.....(thousands)..	13,156	10,649	7,111	11,416	9,347	6,156	1,512	1,192	955
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	71.1	67.0	65.7	70.1	66.5	64.3	77.1	70.3	74.7
Married.....	27.6	32.2	34.0	28.5	32.8	35.3	22.3	28.7	25.3
Widowed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Divorced.....	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	-
FEMALE									
Total, 14 to 17 years.....(thousands)..	8,256	7,772	5,489	6,959	6,656	4,801	1,161	1,034	688
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	97.0	97.3	95.4	96.8	97.1	95.2	98.1	98.2	96.9
Married.....	2.9	2.7	4.5	3.1	2.9	4.7	1.8	1.8	3.1
Widowed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Divorced.....	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Total, 18 to 24 years.....(thousands)..	13,780	12,069	8,005	11,741	10,507	6,969	1,781	1,425	1,036
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	53.4	47.9	41.6	51.5	46.9	41.2	66.1	53.5	43.8
Married.....	43.8	50.2	56.8	45.6	51.1	57.3	31.0	45.3	53.5
Widowed.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
Divorced.....	2.7	1.7	1.4	2.7	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.1	2.2

[1]Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 306, 287, and 105; and unpublished 1970 Current Population Survey data.

Table 22. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PRESENCE OF PARENTS FOR PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND AGE: 1976 AND 1970

(Data for 1976-noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; 1970-resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Excludes persons under 18 years old who were heads or wives in families or subfamilies)

Living arrangements and presence of parents	All races			White			Black		
	Total, under 18 years	Under 14 years	14 to 17 years	Total, under 18 years	Under 14 years	14 to 17 years	Total, under 18 years	Under 14 years	14 to 17 years
1976									
All persons.....(thousands)..	65,129	48,598	16,531	54,411	40,440	13,971	9,461	7,174	2,287
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families.....	99.3	99.4	99.1	99.4	99.5	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.0
Living with both parents.....	80.0	80.5	78.5	85.2	85.9	83.0	49.6	49.3	50.5
Living with one parent only.....	17.1	16.9	17.7	13.0	12.6	14.1	41.6	41.9	40.7
Mother only.....	15.8	15.9	15.5	11.8	11.8	11.9	40.1	40.7	38.1
Father only.....	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.2	0.8	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.6
Living with neither parent.....	2.3	2.0	2.9	1.3	1.0	1.9	7.8	7.8	7.9
Not in families.....	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
1970									
All persons.....(thousands)..	69,458	53,864	15,594	59,026	45,644	13,382	9,483	7,444	2,039
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families.....	98.9	99.1	98.3	99.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.7	97.1
Living with both parents.....	84.9	85.8	81.4	89.2	90.1	85.9	58.1	59.6	52.5
Living with one parent only.....	11.8	11.2	13.8	8.7	8.1	10.7	31.6	30.7	35.0
Mother only.....	10.7	10.4	11.9	7.8	7.4	9.0	29.3	28.7	31.6
Father only.....	1.1	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.9	3.4
Living with neither parent.....	2.2	2.0	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.9	8.6	8.4	9.7
Not in families.....	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 306; and revised 1970 Current Population Survey data.

Table 23. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PRESENCE OF PARENTS FOR PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, BY RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND AGE: MARCH 1976

(Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Excludes persons under 18 years old who were heads or wives in families or subfamilies. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and age	Total, under 18 years	In families									Not in families
		Total	Living with both parents	Living with mother only					Living with father only	Living with neither parent	
				Total[1]	Mother single	Mother separated	Mother widowed	Mother divorced			
NUMBER (thousands)											
All Races											
Total, under 18 years	65,129	64,697	52,101	10,310	1,139	3,200	1,357	4,017	811	1,476	432
Under 14 years	48,598	48,321	39,132	7,751	1,045	2,554	715	2,984	443	996	277
14 to 17 years	16,531	16,376	12,969	2,559	94	646	642	1,033	368	480	155
White											
Total, under 18 years	54,411	54,081	46,342	6,421	292	1,663	870	3,192	634	684	330
Under 14 years	40,440	40,240	34,744	4,753	280	1,342	434	2,393	331	413	199
14 to 17 years	13,971	13,841	11,598	1,668	12	321	436	799	303	271	131
Black											
Total, under 18 years	9,461	9,366	4,688	3,791	836	1,518	479	787	145	741	96
Under 14 years	7,174	7,101	3,534	2,920	754	1,195	279	557	85	560	74
14 to 17 years	2,287	2,265	1,154	871	82	323	200	230	60	181	22
Spanish Origin[2]											
Total, under 18 years	4,894	4,891	3,716	999	123	413	90	300	45	128	3
Under 14 years	3,925	3,925	3,040	787	118	325	58	222	27	72	-
14 to 17 years	969	966	676	212	5	88	32	78	18	56	3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION											
All Races											
Total, under 18 years	100.0	99.3	80.0	15.8	1.7	4.9	2.1	6.2	1.2	2.3	0.7
Under 14 years	100.0	99.4	80.5	15.9	2.2	5.3	1.5	6.1	0.9	2.0	0.6
14 to 17 years	100.0	99.1	78.5	15.5	0.6	3.9	3.9	6.2	2.2	2.9	0.9
White											
Total, under 18 years	100.0	99.4	85.2	11.8	0.5	3.1	1.6	5.9	1.2	1.3	0.6
Under 14 years	100.0	99.5	85.9	11.8	0.7	3.3	1.1	5.9	0.8	1.0	0.5
14 to 17 years	100.0	99.1	83.0	11.9	0.1	2.3	3.1	5.7	2.2	1.9	0.9
Black											
Total, under 18 years	100.0	99.0	49.6	40.1	8.8	16.0	5.1	8.3	1.5	7.8	1.0
Under 14 years	100.0	99.0	49.3	40.7	10.5	16.7	3.9	7.8	1.2	7.8	1.0
14 to 17 years	100.0	99.0	50.5	38.1	3.6	14.1	8.7	10.1	2.6	7.9	1.0
Spanish Origin[2]											
Total, under 18 years	100.0	99.9	75.9	20.4	2.5	8.4	1.8	6.1	0.9	2.6	0.1
Under 14 years	100.0	100.0	77.5	20.1	3.0	8.3	1.5	5.7	0.7	1.8	-
14 to 17 years	100.0	99.7	69.8	21.9	0.5	9.1	3.3	8.0	1.9	5.8	0.3

[1]Includes those living with a mother who was "married, husband absent (excluding separated)," not shown separately.
[2]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 306, and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 24. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SEX: MARCH 1976

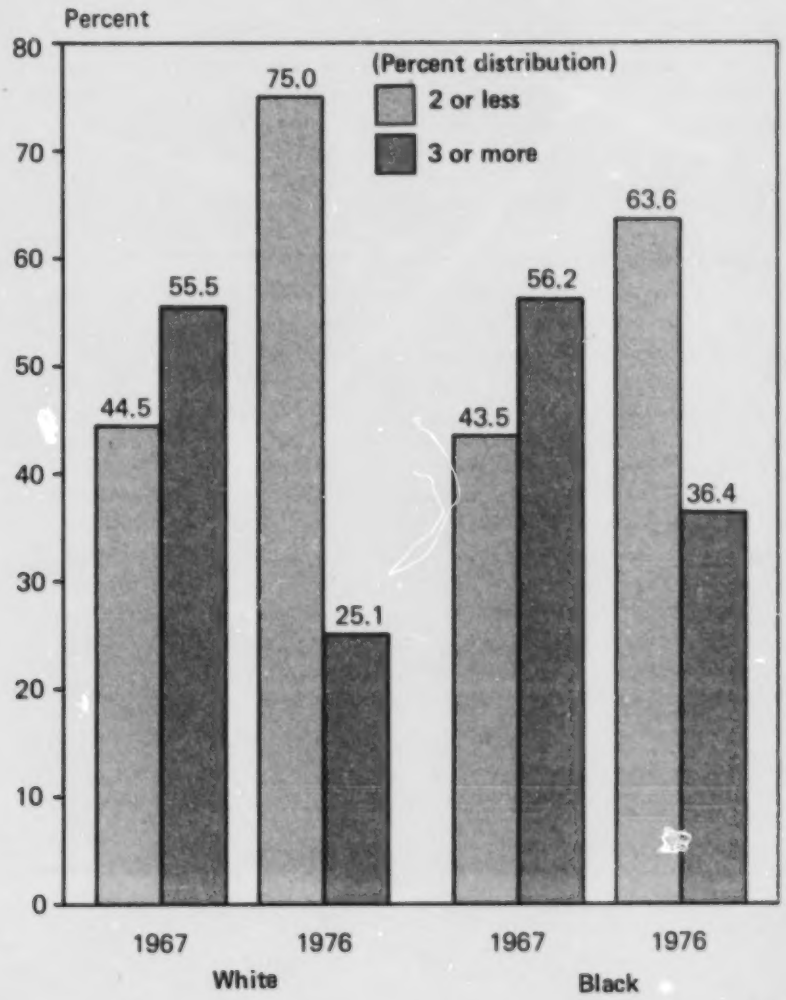
(Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Living arrangements	All races		White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NUMBER (thousands)						
Total persons, 18 to 24 years	13,156	13,780	11,416	11,741	1,512	1,781
In families	11,433	12,266	9,881	10,369	1,391	1,682
Head of family, no spouse present	99	726	74	432	24	286
Husband in husband-wife family	3,196	(X)	2,898	(X)	260	(X)
Wife in husband-wife family	(X)	5,229	(X)	4,741	(X)	386
Other family member	8,138	6,311	6,909	5,196	1,107	1,010
Primary individual	1,064	818	930	743	90	59
Secondary individual	659	695	604	630	30	41
In household	611	640	563	578	25	37
In group quarters	48	56	41	52	5	3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Total persons, 18 to 24 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families	86.9	89.0	86.6	88.3	92.0	94.4
Head of family, no spouse present	0.8	5.3	0.6	3.7	1.6	16.1
Husband in husband-wife family	24.3	(X)	25.4	(X)	17.2	(X)
Wife in husband-wife family	(X)	37.9	(X)	40.4	(X)	21.7
Other family member	61.9	45.8	60.5	44.3	73.2	56.7
Primary individual	8.1	5.9	8.1	6.3	6.0	3.3
Secondary individual	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	2.0	2.3
In household	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	1.7	2.1
In group quarters	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 306.

4 Fertility

Figure 4.
Lifetime Births Expected By Reporting Wives 18 to 24 Years Old, by Race: 1967 and 1976



Source: Table 25.

Chapter 4

Fertility

During the past several years, there has been a marked decline in the average number of lifetime births expected by young wives. The average number of lifetime births expected by wives 18 to 24 years old decreased from 2.4 to 2.1 between 1971 and 1976; this continues the downward trend from 2.9 in 1967 (table 25).

A comparison of the average number of lifetime births expected by currently married women and single women 18 to 24 years old (all races) in 1976 indicates that, at these young ages, single women had a slightly lower expected average of 1.9 births per woman than did wives who anticipated a lifetime average of 2.1 births per woman (tables 25 and 26). The difference in lifetime births expected by married women and single women 18 to 24 years old reflects not only the difference in births to date (0.8 and 0.2 births per woman in 1976, respectively) but also diminishing marriage prospects at later ages for single women and a reduction in the remaining number of reproductive years. It may also reflect the intentions of numerous single women never to marry.

The birth expectations of young Black wives did not differ significantly in 1976 from those of White wives. For wives 18 to 24 years old, the apparent difference in the total number of births expected by Blacks (2.3) and Whites (2.1) may be due to sampling variability. However, the average number of births to date was 0.5 of a child higher for Blacks than for Whites.

The growing preference of the two-child family among young wives is illustrated by the data in table 25. In 1976, 57 percent of wives 18 to 24 years old anticipated having exactly two children during their lifetime compared with 37 percent of wives in this age class in 1967. At the same time, the proportion of wives expecting to remain childless or to have only one child also increased. The combination of these findings means that in 1976 about three out of four young married women expected to have no more than two children, as contrasted with about 45 percent in 1967. The necessary consequence of this change in anticipated lifetime family-building patterns is that the relative number of wives 18 to 24 years old who planned to have three or more children dropped sharply over the 9-year period.

Among single women 18 to 24 years old in 1976, the two-child family was also the most commonly expected (table 26). There was a striking difference, however, in the proportions of young married and single women who anticipated remaining childless. Close to four times as many single women as their married contemporaries expected to end their reproductive years without having borne any children.

There is reason to exercise caution in the use of data on current birth expectations as indicators of the long-term fertility intentions of women now in their early years of childbearing. Although improved methods of family planning may allow young women of today to be more successful in having the number of children they expect, changes in personal circumstances or in the prevailing values may lead women to change their expectations as they grow older.

The trend in the proportion childless among young ever-married women reflects the trend noted for the average number of children ever born. For all races of women 20 to 24 years old, the average number of children ever born dropped sharply from 1.4 in 1960 to 0.9 in 1976, and the proportion childless increased from 24 percent to 42 percent (table 27).

For all races combined, 11 percent of the single women 18 to 24 years old in 1976 reported that they had borne one or more children. However, the differences by race were substantial. About 5 percent of the White single women reported that they had borne one or more children to date, whereas the corresponding figure for Black single women was 44 percent.

Birth registration data on illegitimate births to teenage women indicate that sizable increases in illegitimacy have occurred since 1950, but that the rise has tapered off in recent years (table 28). In 1950 there were 12.5 births per 1,000 unmarried (single, widowed, or divorced) women 15 to 19 years; in 1970 this figure was 22.4, and in 1975 it was 24.2. For unmarried women 20 to 24 years old, the illegitimate birth rate increased rapidly from 1950 to 1960; it then decreased after 1960 mainly as a result of the sharp drop in the illegitimacy rate for women of Black and other races. Even so, the illegitimacy rate for Black and other races women age 20 to 24 was six times as high in 1975 as that for White women. The illegitimacy ratio (the number of illegitimate births per 1,000 live births) has climbed steadily since 1950 for all age classes of young women presented in table 27. By 1975, 38 percent of all births to women age 15 to 19 and 12 percent of all births to women age 20 to 24 were classified as illegitimate. Consequently, the decline in the birth rate for all women during recent years has resulted entirely from a decline in the legitimate birth rate.

Table 25. AVERAGE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO DATE, AVERAGE LIFETIME BIRTHS EXPECTED, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIFETIME BIRTHS EXPECTED BY WIVES 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE: 1967 TO 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Data limited to women reporting on birth expectations)

Race and year	Average births to date	Average lifetime births expected	Percent by number of lifetime births expected					
			Total	None	1	2	3	4 or more
ALL RACES								
1976	0.8	2.1	100.0	4.7	12.0	57.2	19.4	6.6
1975	0.8	2.2	100.0	4.1	11.2	58.2	19.4	7.0
1973	0.9	2.3	100.0	4.0	9.6	56.2	21.1	9.2
1971	1.0	2.4	100.0	4.0	8.4	51.6	23.7	12.3
1967	1.2	2.9	100.0	1.3	6.1	37.1	29.8	25.7
WHITE								
1976	0.8	2.1	100.0	5.0	11.9	58.1	18.7	6.4
1975	0.8	2.1	100.0	4.4	11.2	58.8	19.3	6.3
1973	0.8	2.3	100.0	4.1	8.6	57.5	20.8	9.0
1971	0.9	2.4	100.0	4.1	8.2	52.6	23.9	11.4
1967	1.1	2.9	100.0	1.3	5.7	37.5	29.6	25.9
BLACK								
1976	1.3	2.3	100.0	2.8	13.6	47.2	26.9	9.5
1975	1.4	2.5	100.0	1.1	9.4	52.0	22.4	15.1
1973	1.4	2.3	100.0	2.8	19.3	43.8	23.8	10.3
1971	1.4	2.6	100.0	3.0	10.8	41.7	21.1	23.2
1967	1.8	2.8	100.0	0.9	9.6	33.0	31.9	24.3

Note: Bases may be obtained from Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 308.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 308, 301, and 265; unpublished 1971 Current Population Survey data, and unpublished 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity data.

Table 26. BIRTHS TO DATE AND LIFETIME BIRTHS EXPECTED FOR SINGLE WOMEN 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND AGE: JUNE 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Data limited to women reporting on birth expectations)

Race and age	Single women (thousands)	Births to date					Lifetime births expected					
		Per 1,000 women	Percent distribution				Per 1,000 women	Percent distribution				
			Total	None	1	2 or more		Total	None	1	2	3 or more
ALL RACES												
Total, 18 to 24 years	4,686	161	100.0	88.9	7.6	3.5	1,931	100.0	17.1	10.8	47.6	24.6
18 to 21 years	3,420	117	100.0	91.4	6.2	2.3	1,986	100.0	15.7	10.3	48.7	25.3
22 to 24 years	1,266	280	100.0	82.0	11.3	6.8	1,781	100.0	20.7	12.1	44.6	22.5
WHITE												
Total, 18 to 24 years	3,846	60	100.0	95.4	3.6	1.0	1,960	100.0	17.2	8.5	49.3	25.0
18 to 21 years	2,848	44	100.0	96.5	3.0	0.6	2,034	100.0	15.4	7.9	50.6	26.2
22 to 24 years	998	107	100.0	92.3	5.4	2.3	1,748	100.0	22.5	10.4	45.4	21.6
BLACK												
Total, 18 to 24 years	757	667	100.0	56.1	27.9	15.9	1,787	100.0	15.5	23.4	39.2	21.9
18 to 21 years	512	523	100.0	63.9	24.0	12.1	1,742	100.0	16.4	24.9	37.7	20.9
22 to 24 years	245	967	100.0	39.9	36.2	23.9	1,877	100.0	13.5	20.4	42.4	23.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 308, and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 27. CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN EVER MARRIED AND PERCENT CHILDLESS FOR WOMEN EVER MARRIED, BY AGE AND RACE: 1976, 1970, AND 1960

(Civilian noninstitutional population for 1976; resident population for 1970 and 1960)

Year	All races		White		Black	
	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN EVER MARRIED						
1976	548	897	500	835	1,021	1,444
1970	633	1,064	574	998	1,029	1,627
1960	792	1,441	729	1,370	1,258	2,030
PERCENT CHILDLESS FOR WOMEN EVER MARRIED						
1976	55.1	41.7	57.8	44.2	26.6	19.8
1970	50.7	35.9	53.7	37.7	31.0	20.8
1960	43.6	24.2	46.0	25.0	25.3	17.0

Note: Bases may be obtained from report cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 308.

Table 28. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATIOS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES FOR WOMEN UNDER 25 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND AGE OF MOTHER: 1950 TO 1975

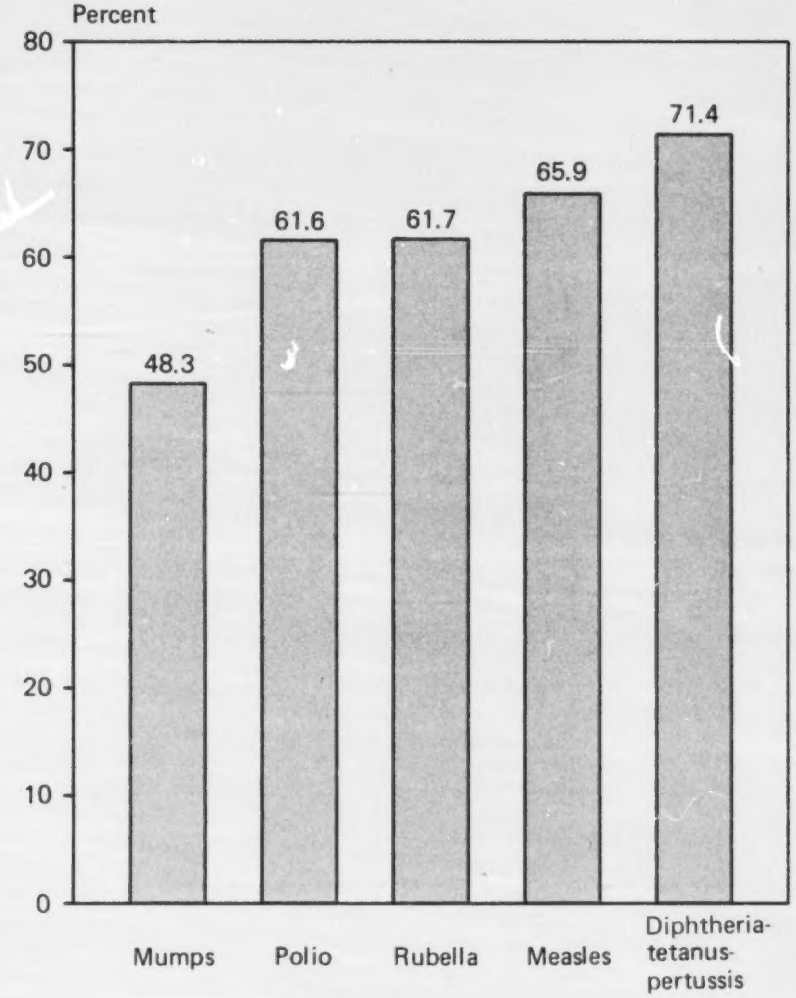
(Resident population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and age of mother	Illegitimate births as percent of total births				Illegitimate births per 1,000 single, widowed, or divorced women			
	1975	1970	1960	1950	1975	1970	1960	1950
ALL RACES								
Under 15 years	87.0	80.8	67.9	63.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
15 to 19 years	38.2	29.5	14.8	13.3	24.2	22.4	15.3	12.6
20 to 24 years	12.3	8.9	4.8	3.8	31.6	38.4	39.7	21.3
WHITE								
Under 15 years	71.0	57.9	47.5	41.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
15 to 19 years	22.9	17.1	7.2	6.2	12.1	10.9	6.6	5.1
20 to 24 years	6.1	5.2	2.2	1.8	15.7	22.5	18.2	10.0
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
Under 15 years	99.1	94.2	82.2	74.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
15 to 19 years	74.7	61.4	42.2	35.8	88.1	90.8	76.5	68.5
20 to 24 years	40.0	29.5	20.0	15.9	103.8	120.9	166.5	105.4

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 25, No. 10, Supplement; Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, 1960, 1950, Vol. I; and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1950, Vol. II.

5 Mortality and Health

Figure 5.
Percent of Children 1 to 4 Years Old Adequately Immunized Against Specified Diseases: 1976



Source: Table 32.

Chapter 5

Mortality and Health

Mortality. Between 1950 and 1975, the infant mortality rate dropped 45 percent; however, the decrease in the rate during the decade of the 1960's was more rapid than in the 1950's (table 29). The average annual rate of decline during the 1960's decade was 2.6 percent, as compared with 1.2 percent per annum a decade earlier. In 1975 the infant mortality rate stood at 16.1 per 1,000 live births, a reduction of 2.2 percent per year from the level of 20.0 in 1970.

Over the period 1950 to 1975, the decline in mortality for infants of Black and other races (46 percent) was about the same as for White infants (47 percent), so that the considerable variation between the rates of the two racial groups persisted. The rate for Black and other races in 1975 was roughly 70 percent higher than for Whites; in 1950 the margin was about 66 percent. The infant mortality rate for Black and other races in 1975 was 24.2, a level below which the rate for White infants fell in 1955. In 1975, as in all previous years, the infant mortality rate for males exceeded that for females.

The overall mortality rate in 1975 for children 1 to 4 years (0.7 per 1,000 population) was above the rate for children 5 to 14 years (0.4) but below the rate for youth 15 to 24 years (1.2) (table 30). Between 1950 and 1975, declines were recorded in the death rates for children and youth, with the decrease being most pronounced among young children 1 to 4 years old (50 percent). The mortality rate for children 5 to 14 years fell by 33 percent during this period, and the rate for youth 15 to 24 years fell by 8 percent. In 1975, for each of the three age groups presented in table 30, the mortality rates among Black and other races were considerably higher than among their White counterparts. The death rates for Blacks and other races were 67 percent greater than for Whites in 1975 for the age groups 1 to 4 years and 5 to 14 years and 45 percent greater for the age group 15 to 24 years.

Accidents were the leading cause of death in 1975 for children and youth (table 31). Under the major classification of accidents, motor vehicle accidents took the largest toll, accounting for 37 percent of all accidental deaths among children 1 to 4 years, 48 percent among children 5 to 14 years, and 65 percent among youth 15 to 24 years. White youth 15 to 24 years old had a mortality rate from motor vehicle accidents which was 72 percent higher than for youths of Black and other races.

Congenital anomalies were the second leading cause of death for preschool children age 1 to 4 in 1975; from 1950 to 1975 the death rate from this cause declined 20 percent. The third leading cause of death among preschool children in 1975, malignant neoplasms (cancer), dropped 52 percent, and mortality from influenza and pneumonia, in fourth place, decreased 78 percent over the 25-year span.

In 1975, homicide appeared as the fourth leading cause of death for children 5 to 14 years old. However, the rate was only 1.0 per 100,000 children of this age. Homicide was also the second leading cause of death for those 15 to 24 years, and the rate more than doubled between 1950 and 1975, from 6.3 per 100,000 to 13.7. Among those 15 to 24 years old in 1975, homicide was the cause of 1 of every 3 deaths to Black and other races males as compared with 1 of every 15 deaths to White males.

In 1975, 11.8 per 100,000 youths 15 to 24 years of age committed suicide, a rate which placed it third in the list of leading causes of death for this age group. Young men were about four times as likely to die from suicide as young women. The suicide rate among youth increased 162 percent during the period 1950-75.

Death rates for other leading causes of death for the age groups 5 to 14 and 15 to 24 showed modest to substantial declines between 1950 and 1975. Among those 5 to 14 years, reductions were noted in the death rates for malignant neoplasms (28 percent) and congenital anomalies (17 percent). Among youth, the death rate caused by malignant neoplasms dropped one-fifth.

Health. Over the past decade there has been a 12-percent decline in the proportion of preschool children age 1 to 4 years who have received at least 3 doses of polio vaccine (table 32). In 1976, 62 percent of children of these ages were adequately immunized against polio compared with 70 percent in 1966.

In 1976 the proportion of children having received at least 3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP) vaccine dropped to a low level (71 percent). The proportion of children adequately immunized against measles increased from 45 percent in 1966 to 66 percent in 1976. Proportions of children receiving rubella vaccine have risen since mid-1969, when the licensure of rubella live-virus vaccine began. The rubella immunization level increased by 25 percentage points between 1970 and 1976.

Data on immunization for mumps have been collected only since 1973, and since then, there has been a 14-percentage point increase in the proportion of children 1 to 4 years old who have received a mumps vaccine. Even so, the immunization level of mumps for children 1 to 4 years was

only 48 percent in 1976. The largest proportion of children (71 percent) received a DTP vaccine in 1976.

Overall, persons in the 6-to 16-year and 17-to 24-year age groups averaged more physician visits per year in 1975 than dental visits (table 33). In 1975, persons 6 to 16 years old had an average of 3.2 physician visits and 2.0 dental visits. Their older cohorts 17 to 24 years old made an average of 4.8 physician visits and 1.8 dental visits during the year.

Although young males and females 6 to 16 years old showed no significant difference in the number of physician visits per year (around 3), females 17 to 24 years old averaged 2.6 more physician visits per year than males of this same age group (6.0 versus 3.4). Also, females 17 to 24 years old had almost twice the number of physician visits per year as their younger counterparts age 6 to 16 years old (6.0 versus 3.1). The number of physician visits did not vary significantly by age for males.

There is some evidence that the average number of dental visits was greater for 6- to 16-year olds than for 17- to 24-year olds (2.0 compared with 1.8, respectively). About 10 percent of persons 6 to 16 years old had never visited a dentist compared with 4 percent of 17- to 24-year olds.

Table 29. INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY RACE AND SEX: 1950 TO 1975

(Rates are deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births in specified group)

Year	All races			White			Black and other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1975[1]	16.1	17.9	14.2	14.2	15.9	12.3	24.2	26.2	22.2
1970[1]	20.0	22.4	17.5	17.8	20.0	15.4	30.9	34.2	27.5
1965	24.7	27.7	21.5	21.5	24.4	18.5	40.3	44.4	36.2
1960	26.0	29.3	22.6	22.9	26.0	19.6	43.2	47.9	38.5
1955	26.4	29.6	23.0	23.6	26.7	20.3	42.8	46.9	38.6
1950	29.2	32.8	25.5	26.8	30.2	23.1	44.5	48.9	39.9

[1]Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 25, No. 11, and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1955, and 1950, Vol. I.

Table 30. DEATH RATES FOR PERSONS 1 TO 24 YEARS, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1950 TO 1975

(Rates per 1,000 population in specified group)

Race and year	1 to 4 years			5 to 14 years			15 to 24 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL RACES									
1975[1]	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.6
1970[1]	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.9	0.7
1965	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.6
1960	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.6
1955	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.7
1950	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.9
WHITE									
1975[1]	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.6
1970[1]	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.6
1965	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.6
1960	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.5
1955	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.6
1950	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.7
BLACK AND OTHER RACES									
1975[1]	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.6	2.4	0.9
1970[1]	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	2.0	3.0	1.1
1965	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.6	2.2	1.0
1960	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.1	1.1
1955	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.3	1.3
1950	2.5	2.7	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.5	2.9	2.2

[1]Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 25, No. 11, and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1960, Vol. II.

Table 31. DEATH RATES FOR THE FOUR LEADING CAUSES FOR PERSONS 1 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1975 AND 1950

(Rates per 100,000 estimated population in specified group. Leading causes of death are as of 1975)

Age and cause of death	All races			White			Black and other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1975									
Total, 1 to 4 years	70.8	77.8	63.5	64.4	71.3	57.1	101.0	108.8	93.0
Accidents	28.2	32.7	23.5	25.8	30.2	21.1	39.8	45.0	34.5
Motor vehicle accidents	10.3	11.9	8.7	9.6	10.9	8.2	13.8	16.2	11.3
All other accidents	17.9	20.9	14.8	16.2	19.2	13.0	26.0	28.8	23.2
Drowning	5.8	7.6	3.9	6.4	8.3	4.4	3.0	4.5	1.5
Fire	4.8	4.9	4.7	3.3	3.4	3.1	12.0	11.8	12.2
Falls	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.8
Congenital anomalies	8.9	8.5	9.3	8.8	8.4	9.2	9.5	9.2	9.9
Malignant neoplasms	5.6	6.1	5.0	5.7	6.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0
Influenza and pneumonia	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.7	7.0	7.8	6.1
Total, 5 to 14 years	35.7	43.9	27.2	33.9	41.5	25.8	45.4	56.7	34.0
Accidents	18.1	24.9	10.9	17.0	23.3	10.5	23.4	33.7	13.1
Motor vehicle accidents	8.7	11.2	6.1	8.5	10.8	6.1	9.8	13.3	6.2
All other accidents	9.4	13.7	4.8	8.5	12.5	4.4	13.7	20.4	6.9
Drowning	3.2	5.0	1.2	2.6	4.1	1.1	6.1	10.2	1.9
Fire	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	3.3	3.6	2.9
Falls	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3
Malignant neoplasms	4.8	5.3	4.3	4.9	5.5	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3
Congenital anomalies	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Homicide	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.6	1.9
Total, 15 to 24 years	118.9	176.8	60.5	111.5	165.9	56.0	162.8	242.6	86.6
Accidents	60.3	96.7	23.7	61.9	98.9	24.2	51.1	83.1	20.5
Motor vehicle accidents	39.2	61.0	17.2	41.7	64.6	18.4	24.3	38.8	10.5
All other accidents	21.1	35.7	6.4	20.2	34.3	5.8	26.7	44.3	10.0
Poisoning	4.2	6.5	1.9	4.0	6.4	1.6	5.6	7.4	3.8
Drowning	2.9	4.8	1.0	4.7	8.4	0.9	9.6	17.9	1.7
Fire	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.8	2.2	1.3
Homicide	13.7	21.2	6.2	7.6	11.2	4.0	49.7	82.0	18.8
Suicide	11.8	18.9	4.8	12.3	19.6	4.9	9.1	14.4	3.9
Malignant neoplasms	6.8	8.1	5.4	6.9	8.2	5.5	6.0	7.2	4.8
1950									
Total, 1 to 4 years	139.4	151.7	126.7	124.1	135.5	112.2	250.8	271.2	230.3
Accidents	36.8	42.6	30.9	33.4	39.5	27.0	61.7	65.0	58.3
Motor vehicle accidents	11.5	13.0	10.0	11.7	13.2	10.1	10.6	11.7	9.4
All other accidents	25.3	29.5	20.9	21.7	26.3	17.0	51.1	53.3	48.9
Drowning	4.9	7.1	2.7	5.3	7.7	2.8	2.0	2.7	1.4
Fire	7.7	7.1	8.4	5.2	4.8	5.6	26.4	24.3	28.6
Falls	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	2.5	2.9	2.2
Congenital anomalies	11.1	11.6	10.5	11.2	11.6	10.7	10.3	11.8	8.8
Malignant neoplasms	11.7	12.5	10.8	12.2	13.1	11.3	7.7	8.2	7.1
Influenza and pneumonia	18.9	20.1	17.8	14.6	15.3	13.9	50.4	55.1	45.6
Total, 5 to 14 years	60.1	70.9	48.9	56.4	67.2	45.1	86.0	97.1	75.0
Accidents	22.7	31.5	13.5	21.5	30.1	12.5	31.1	41.8	20.4
Motor vehicle accidents	8.8	11.9	5.7	8.9	12.0	5.6	8.6	10.8	6.4
All other accidents	13.8	19.7	7.8	12.6	18.1	6.9	22.5	31.0	14.0
Drowning	4.4	7.3	1.5	4.1	6.6	1.5	6.9	12.6	1.2
Fire	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	7.2	4.9	9.5
Falls	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
Malignant neoplasms	6.7	7.4	6.0	7.0	7.6	6.3	4.9	5.7	4.0
Congenital anomalies	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.9
Homicide	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.8	1.2
Total, 15 to 24 years	128.1	167.9	89.1	111.7	152.4	71.5	251.3	289.9	375.5
Accidents	54.8	92.4	18.2	54.4	91.8	17.6	57.9	97.4	22.1
Motor vehicle accidents	34.4	56.7	12.6	35.3	58.3	12.6	27.4	44.3	12.1
All other accidents	20.4	35.7	5.6	19.1	33.4	5.0	30.5	53.1	10.0
Poisoning	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.2	0.8
Drowning	4.2	7.6	0.8	3.5	6.3	0.8	9.2	17.9	1.4
Fire	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	4.0	4.3	3.7
Homicide	6.3	9.6	3.1	2.5	3.7	1.3	35.1	56.5	15.8
Suicide	4.5	6.5	2.6	4.7	6.6	2.7	3.4	5.3	1.7
Malignant neoplasms	8.6	9.7	7.6	8.7	9.9	7.5	8.2	7.7	8.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 643; U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 25, No. 11, and unpublished 1975 National Center for Health Statistics data, and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1950, Vols. I and III.

Table 32. PERCENT OF CHILDREN 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD IMMUNIZED AGAINST SPECIFIED DISEASES: 1966 TO 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year	Percent of children adequately immunized against--				
	Diptheria-tetanus-pertussis (3 or more doses)	Polio (3 or more oral doses)	Measles	Rubella	Mumps
1976	71.4	61.6	65.9	61.7	48.3
1975	75.2	64.8	65.5	61.9	44.4
1974	73.9	63.1	64.5	59.8	39.4
1973	72.6	60.4	61.2	55.6	34.7
1972	75.6	62.9	62.2	56.9	(NA)
1971	78.7	67.3	61.0	51.2	(NA)
1970	76.1	65.9	57.2	37.2	(NA)
1968	76.5	68.3	58.8	(NA)	(NA)
1966	74.5	70.2	45.4	(NA)	(NA)

Note: Bases may be obtained from report cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Center for Disease Control, United States Immunization Survey, 1975; and unpublished 1976 Immunization Survey data.

Table 33. TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN AND DENTAL VISIT AND VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR FOR PERSONS 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND SEX: 1975

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age, type of visit, and sex	Total[1] (thousands)	Time interval since last visit					Average visits per person per year
		Total	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Never	
6 TO 16 YEARS OLD							
Physician Visit							
Both sexes	42,433	100.0	47.9	36.1	15.0	0.4	3.2
Male	21,575	100.0	48.1	36.0	14.9	0.4	3.3
Female	20,858	100.0	47.7	36.2	15.0	0.4	3.1
Dental Visit							
Both sexes	42,433	100.0	45.7	31.5	11.4	10.4	2.0
Male	21,575	100.0	44.8	31.4	11.9	10.9	1.9
Female	20,858	100.0	46.6	31.6	10.8	10.0	2.2
17 TO 24 YEARS OLD							
Physician Visit							
Both sexes	30,321	100.0	59.5	27.9	11.6	0.3	4.8
Male	14,683	100.0	49.5	32.8	16.4	0.4	3.4
Female	15,638	100.0	68.9	23.2	7.2	0.2	6.0
Dental Visit							
Both sexes	30,321	100.0	39.1	33.8	22.2	3.5	1.8
Male	14,683	100.0	35.7	33.5	24.8	4.2	1.6
Female	15,638	100.0	42.3	34.1	19.8	2.9	2.0

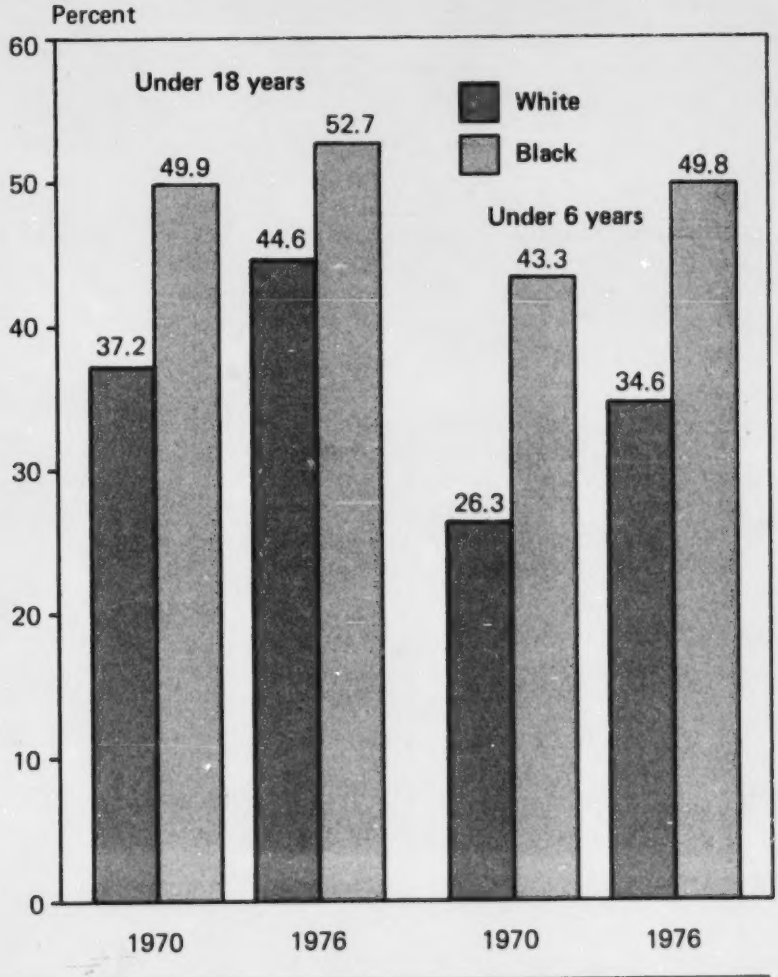
[1] Includes the small number of persons reporting that the timing of last visit was unknown, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 115; and unpublished 1975 Health Interview Survey data.

6

Labor Force and Employment Status

Figure 6.
Percent of Own Children Under 18 Years Old and Under 6 Years Old With Mothers in the Labor Force, by Race: 1970 and 1976



Source: Table 34.

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Chapter 6

Labor Force and Employment Status

Labor force status. Between 1970 and 1976, the number of children under age 18 whose mothers were in the labor force increased 10 percent, while the total number of children in families dropped 6 percent (table 34). In 1976, about 28.2 million children, or 46 percent of all children under age 18, had mothers who were working or seeking work, up from 39 percent in 1970. Among children of preschool age (those under 6), the proportion whose mothers were working or looking for work rose from 29 percent in 1970 to 37 percent in 1976.

The older the children, the more likely their mothers were to be in the labor force. For example, 35 percent of children under 6 living in husband-wife families had mothers in the labor force, compared with 48 percent of children 6 to 17 years old in the comparable situation. These proportions were substantially greater for children in families maintained by a woman with no husband present (48 percent and 59 percent, respectively). For both age groups, smaller shares of White children than Black children in husband-wife families had mothers in the labor force.

In 1976, 22.9 million youth 16 to 24 years old were in the civilian labor force, representing 65 percent of all persons in this age group (table 35). For young men, the rate of participation in the civilian labor force was 73 percent; for young women, the rate was 58 percent. Barring unforeseen changes in labor force participation rates, the youth labor force is estimated to grow in the remainder of the 1970's but at a much slower rate relative to the growth recorded during the early 1970's. During the 1980's, the size of the youth labor force is projected to decline, reflecting the sharp drop in the birth rate of the 1960's.[1] By 1990, the number of young persons in the labor force is expected to total about 21.0 million, or about 2 million lower than in 1976.

The decline in the youth labor force should occur first among teenagers (16 to 19 years old) and then among young adults (20 to 24 years old). Women age 20 to 24 are expected to show the greatest labor force growth between 1976 and 1980, increasing by about three-quarters of a million.

The proportion of women 16 to 24 years old who were in the labor force increased from 47 percent in 1966 to 58 percent in 1976; this represents a 25-percent increase in the number of young female labor force participants (table 36). At the same time, the proportion of young women not working because they are keeping house declined from 27 percent to 18 percent. About 19 percent of both the young men and the young women in this age group in 1976 were not in the labor force but were attending school.

Young women employed in 1976 were concentrated in white-collar (mainly clerical) and service occupations (table 37). Young men of this age were more likely to be employed in blue-collar occupations.

Employment status. Fifteen percent of both males and females 16 to 24 years old in the civilian labor force were unemployed in 1976 as compared with 11 percent for both groups in 1970 (table 36). Among the youth population not enrolled in school, unemployment rates in 1976 were significantly higher for those who were not high school graduates than for those with more education (table 38). The unemployment rate for those 16 to 24 years old who did not graduate from high school was about double that for high school graduates with no college (25 percent versus 12 percent). Also, relatively more unemployment was found among Black youth in this age group who were not high school graduates than among comparable White youth (rates of 37 percent and 22 percent, respectively).

Comparisons of unemployment rates for Black youth and White youth 16 to 24 years old vary significantly at some educational levels. Black high school graduates with no college were twice as likely to be unemployed as their White counterparts (24 percent and 11 percent, respectively). Among those with some college education, Black youths were three times as likely to be unemployed as White youths (27 percent versus 8 percent).

The labor force participation rate for Spanish origin youth not enrolled in school in 1976 was similar to that for Blacks but far below that for Whites. The unemployment rate was lower for Spanish origin youth than for their Black contemporaries.

The number of young persons 20 to 24 years old serving in the Armed Forces has declined substantially since the peak of the Vietnam era in 1968 (table 39). At that time, there were 1.9 million youth of this age serving in the Armed Forces as compared with 816,000 in 1976. The proportion of Black youth in the Armed Forces 20 to 24 years old doubled over this time period (from 8 percent in 1968 to 18 percent in 1976).

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[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, **Monthly Labor Review**, "New Labor Force Projections to 1990," Vol. 99, No. 12.

Table 34. NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES, BY AGE, PRESENCE OF PARENTS, LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER, AND RACE: MARCH 1976 AND MARCH 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Subject	Age of child, 1976			Age of child, 1970		
	Total, under 18 years	Under 6 years	6 to 17 years	Total, under 18 years	Under 6 years	6 to 17 years
Total children[1] [2]	61,697	17,639	44,058	65,755	19,606	46,149
Mother in labor force	28,159	6,439	21,720	25,544	5,590	19,954
Percent in labor force	45.6	36.5	49.3	38.8	28.5	43.2
Mother not in labor force	32,828	11,120	21,708	39,550	13,923	25,627
Living with both parents	51,586	15,332	36,255	58,399	17,920	40,479
Mother in labor force	22,868	5,380	17,488	21,982	4,947	17,035
Percent in labor force	44.3	35.1	48.2	37.6	27.6	42.1
Mother not in labor force	28,718	9,952	18,767	36,417	12,973	23,444
Living with mother only	9,401	2,227	7,173	6,695	1,593	5,102
Mother in labor force	5,291	1,059	4,232	3,562	643	2,919
Percent in labor force	56.3	47.6	59.0	53.2	40.4	57.2
Mother not in labor force	4,110	1,168	2,942	3,133	950	2,183
White children, total[2]	52,447	15,016	37,431	56,903	16,940	39,963
Mother in labor force	23,367	5,192	18,175	21,194	4,459	16,735
Percent in labor force	44.6	34.6	48.6	37.2	26.3	41.9
Mother not in labor force	28,490	9,761	18,728	35,244	12,424	22,820
Living with both parents	45,972	13,634	32,338	52,336	15,975	36,361
Mother in labor force	19,789	4,532	15,257	18,865	4,083	14,782
Percent in labor force	43.0	33.2	42.2	36.0	25.6	40.7
Mother not in labor force	26,183	9,102	17,081	33,471	11,892	21,579
Living with mother only	5,885	1,320	4,565	4,102	908	3,194
Mother in labor force	3,579	660	2,918	2,329	376	1,953
Percent in labor force	60.8	50.0	63.9	56.8	41.4	61.1
Mother not in labor force	2,307	660	1,647	1,773	532	1,241
Black children, total[2]	8,098	2,215	5,883	8,054	2,381	5,673
Mother in labor force	4,270	1,102	3,169	4,015	1,031	2,984
Percent in labor force	52.7	49.8	53.9	49.9	43.3	52.6
Mother not in labor force	3,727	1,101	2,626	3,849	1,315	2,534
Living with both parents	4,570	1,322	3,248	5,335	1,683	3,652
Mother in labor force	2,613	719	1,895	2,810	775	2,035
Percent in labor force	57.2	54.4	58.3	52.7	46.0	55.7
Mother not in labor force	1,956	603	1,353	2,525	908	1,617
Living with mother only	3,427	880	2,547	2,529	663	1,866
Mother in labor force	1,657	383	1,274	1,205	256	949
Percent in labor force	48.4	43.5	50.0	47.6	38.6	50.9
Mother not in labor force	1,770	497	1,273	1,324	407	917

[1]Children defined as "own" children include never-married sons and daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children of the person maintaining the family. Excluded are other related children such as grandchildren, nieces, nephews, and cousins, and other unrelated children.

[2]Includes children in families with a father but no mother present, not shown separately.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 100, No. 6.

Table 35. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX: 1976 TO 1990

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex and age	Civilian noninstitutional population, July 1				Civilian labor force, annual averages				Civilian labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent population in labor force)			
	Actual 1976	Projected 1980	Projected 1985	Projected 1990	Actual 1976	Projected 1980	Projected 1985	Projected 1990	Actual 1976	Projected 1980	Projected 1985	Projected 1990
BOTH SEXES												
16 to 24 years	35,126	36,108	33,389	30,078	22,916	24,266	23,067	20,952	65.2	67.2	69.1	69.7
25 years and over	118,876	127,092	138,511	148,889	71,857	77,407	85,535	92,887	60.9	60.9	61.8	62.4
MALE												
Total, 16 to 24 years	17,158	17,621	16,256	14,614	12,498	12,974	11,976	10,647	72.8	73.6	73.7	72.9
16 to 19 years	8,154	8,037	6,870	6,485	4,832	4,905	4,181	3,976	59.3	61.0	60.9	61.3
16 and 17 years	4,200	4,074	3,503	3,173	2,037	2,061	1,777	1,612	48.5	50.6	50.7	50.8
18 and 19 years	3,955	3,963	3,367	3,312	2,795	2,849	2,404	2,364	70.7	71.8	71.4	71.4
20 to 24 years	9,004	9,584	9,386	8,129	7,666	8,069	7,795	6,671	85.1	84.2	83.0	82.1
FEMALE												
Total, 16 to 24 years	17,968	18,487	17,133	15,464	10,418	11,292	11,091	10,305	58.0	61.1	64.7	66.6
16 to 19 years	8,296	8,160	7,018	6,612	4,138	4,226	3,762	3,649	49.9	51.8	53.6	55.2
16 and 17 years	4,105	3,972	3,420	3,089	1,672	1,712	1,551	1,448	40.7	43.1	45.4	46.9
18 and 19 years	4,191	4,188	3,598	3,523	2,466	2,514	2,221	2,201	58.8	60.0	61.5	62.5
20 to 24 years	9,672	10,327	10,115	8,852	6,280	7,066	7,329	6,656	64.9	68.4	72.5	75.2

Note: The base date for the projections for the civilian noninstitutional population was July 1, 1974, and the base date for the projections for the civilian labor force was 1975.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 99, No. 12; Employment and Earnings, Vol. 24, No. 1; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 643.

Table 36. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY SEX: 1976, 1970, AND 1966

(Noninstitutional population. Annual average data)

Labor force and employment status	1976		1970		1966	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population, 16 to 24 years.....(thousands)..	18,236	18,030	16,051	15,852	14,080	13,930
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,134	17,952	13,993	15,824	12,322	13,910
In civilian labor force	12,498	10,418	9,714	8,115	8,504	6,462
Percent of civilian noninstitutional population	72.9	58.0	69.4	51.3	69.0	46.5
Employed	10,646	8,899	8,637	7,223	7,850	5,833
Unemployed	1,852	1,519	1,077	892	653	628
Unemployment rate	14.8	14.6	11.1	11.0	7.7	9.7
Not in labor force	4,637	7,533	4,278	7,709	3,818	7,449
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Total population, 16 to 24 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	74.6	58.2	73.3	51.4	72.9	46.5
In Armed Forces	6.0	0.4	12.8	0.2	12.5	0.1
Not in labor force	25.4	41.8	26.7	48.6	27.1	53.5
Keeping house	0.1	17.5	0.1	23.3	0.1	27.0
Going to school	19.4	19.3	21.1	20.6	22.3	21.8
Unable to work	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Other reasons	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.4

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 24, No. 1; Vol. 17, No. 7; Vol. 13, No. 7; and unpublished 1976, 1970, and 1966 Current Population Survey data.

Table 37. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY OCCUPATION GROUP, AGE, AND SEX: 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Annual average data. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Occupation group	Male		Female	
	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Total employed.....(thousands)..	3,904	6,742	3,365	5,534
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	16.2	30.2	49.1	67.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	2.0	10.1	2.8	15.2
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	1.5	6.0	0.7	3.1
Sales workers.....	6.3	5.9	11.6	6.1
Clerical and kindred workers.....	6.4	8.2	34.1	43.0
Blue-collar workers.....	53.0	55.6	11.4	12.8
Craft and kindred workers.....	9.6	19.6	1.1	1.3
Operatives, including transport.....	19.5	23.8	7.8	10.2
Laborers, except farm.....	23.9	12.3	2.5	1.3
Service workers.....	23.0	10.6	37.9	19.1
Private household workers.....	0.3	-	7.6	1.3
Service workers, except private household.....	22.7	10.6	30.2	17.7
Farm workers.....	7.8	3.6	1.6	0.7
Farmers and farm managers.....	0.4	1.1	0.1	-
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	7.4	2.5	1.5	0.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 23, No. 7.

Table 38. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD, NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: OCTOBER 1976

(Numbers in thousands. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force				
					Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population	Employed	Number	Percent of labor force
16 to 24, not enrolled in school	19,674	15,548	79.0	13,384	2,162	13.9
16 to 19 years	5,282	3,980	75.4	3,192	786	19.7
20 to 24 years	14,392	11,568	80.4	10,192	1,376	11.9
Male	9,145	8,423	92.1	7,327	1,095	13.0
Female	10,529	7,124	67.7	6,056	1,068	15.0
White	16,939	13,675	80.7	11,993	1,678	12.3
Black	2,420	1,635	67.6	1,191	444	27.2
Spanish origin[1]	1,213	837	69.0	703	132	15.8
Not high school graduate	4,981	3,228	64.8	2,433	795	24.6
White	3,995	2,687	67.3	2,088	599	22.3
Black	912	496	54.4	312	184	37.1
Spanish origin[1]	645	394	61.1	308	86	21.8
High school graduate, no college	10,323	8,408	81.4	7,390	1,018	12.1
White	9,044	7,481	82.7	6,674	807	10.8
Black	1,138	823	72.3	629	194	23.6
Spanish origin[1]	456	348	76.3	313	35	10.1
College, 1 to 3 years	2,890	2,505	86.7	2,256	249	9.9
White	2,548	2,220	87.1	2,037	183	8.2
Black	281	232	82.6	169	63	27.2
Spanish origin[1]	96	83	86.5	71	12	14.5
College, 4 years or more	1,480	1,406	95.0	1,306	100	7.1
White	1,353	1,290	95.3	1,198	92	7.1
Black	89	83	92.3	80	3	3.6
Spanish origin[1]	16	11	(B)	11	-	(B)

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 100, No. 7.

Table 39. ESTIMATES OF THE ARMED FORCES 17 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND RACE: 1966 TO 1976

(Estimates as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas)

Age and year	Number (thousands)			Percent distribution		
	All races	White	Black	All races	White	Black
17 TO 24 YEARS						
1976	1,176	957	196	100.0	81.4	16.7
1975	1,211	991	197	100.0	81.8	16.3
1974	1,256	1,040	198	100.0	82.8	15.8
1973	1,327	1,131	178	100.0	85.2	13.4
1972	1,389	1,214	158	100.0	87.4	11.4
1971	1,730	1,538	174	100.0	88.9	10.1
1970	2,043	1,831	193	100.0	89.6	9.4
1969	2,314	2,073	205	100.0	89.6	8.9
1968	2,290	2,067	191	100.0	90.3	8.3
1967	2,220	2,035	168	100.0	91.7	7.6
1966	1,865	1,699	151	100.0	91.1	8.1
17 TO 19 YEARS						
1976	360	302	53	100.0	83.9	14.7
1975	375	313	57	100.0	83.5	15.2
1974	385	316	65	100.0	82.1	16.9
1973	382	321	57	100.0	84.0	14.9
1972	356	307	46	100.0	86.2	12.9
1971	350	308	39	100.0	88.0	11.1
1970	387	345	39	100.0	89.1	10.1
1969	467	412	47	100.0	88.2	10.1
1968	403	360	37	100.0	89.3	9.2
1967	518	472	46	100.0	91.1	8.9
1966	493	453	36	100.0	91.9	7.3
20 TO 24 YEARS						
1976	816	655	143	100.0	80.3	17.5
1975	836	678	140	100.0	81.1	16.7
1974	871	724	133	100.0	83.1	15.3
1973	945	810	121	100.0	85.7	12.8
1972	1,033	907	112	100.0	87.8	10.8
1971	1,380	1,230	135	100.0	89.1	9.8
1970	1,656	1,486	154	100.0	89.7	9.3
1969	1,847	1,661	158	100.0	89.9	8.6
1968	1,887	1,707	154	100.0	90.5	8.2
1967	1,702	1,563	122	100.0	91.8	7.2
1966	1,372	1,246	115	100.0	90.8	8.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 51, and Series P-25, No. 643; and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

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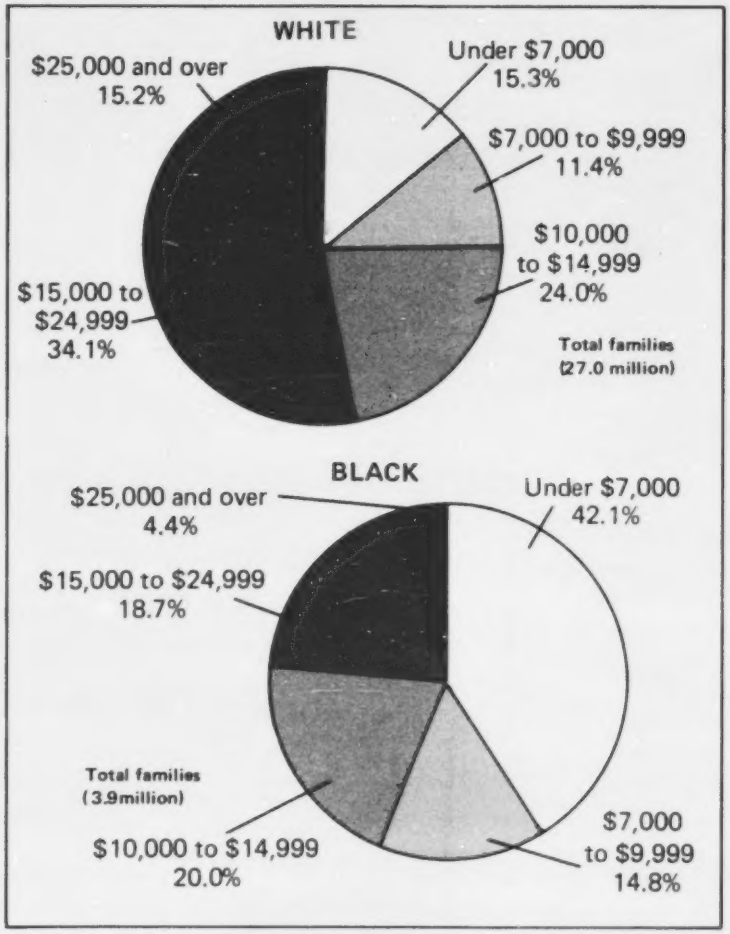
Income and Poverty Status

Figure 7.
Distribution of Income in 1975 Among Families With Related Children Under 18 Years Old, by Race

(Families as of March 1976)



Source: Table 40.

Chapter 7

Income and Poverty Status

Income. Families with related children under 18 years old had a higher median income in 1975 ($14,160) than families with no children ($13,090) (table 40). In 1975, about 22 percent of children living in families maintained by a woman with no husband present had family incomes below $3,000, but only 2 percent of children in husband-wife families had family incomes below that level. At the upper end of the income scale, approximately 7 percent of children living in families maintained by a woman had family incomes above $15,000, compared with 53 percent of children in husband-wife families. The median family income of Black children in families in 1975 was $8,219, or about 55 percent of the median family income of White children in families ($14,861).

Young men and women 20 to 24 years old who worked year round full time in 1975 had median incomes of $8,521 and $6,598, respectively (table 41). The corresponding medians for men and women 25 years old and over were $13,820 and $8,253.

The median income of husband-wife families with a husband 14 to 24 years old who worked year round full time in 1975 was $12,090 (table 42). If the wife was in the paid labor force in these families, the income was $13,185. Eighteen percent of young husband-wife families had incomes of $15,000 and over in 1975 and of those with a wife in the paid labor force, 25 percent had incomes in this range.

Poverty status. In 1975 there were 10.9 million related children under 18 years of age in families with incomes below the poverty level (table 43). As a result of the decline in real income for families, this figure was 9 percent above the revised 1974 figure of 10.0 million even though the number of children in the total population decreased.[1] The poverty rate for children, therefore, increased from 15 percent in 1974 (revised) to 17 percent in 1975. The number of low-income children in 1975 was 10 percent or 1.3 million smaller than in 1966.

The poverty rate in 1975 for related White children under 18 in families was 13 percent, compared with 41 percent and 33 percent for corresponding Black and Spanish origin children, respectively. Fifty-three percent of all children in families with incomes below the poverty level were in families maintained by a woman with no husband present (table 44). In 1975, children in such families were over five times as likely to be below the low-income level as those in families maintained by a man (53 percent versus 10 percent).

The poverty rate in 1975 was higher for children in families residing in central cities than for those residing in other areas. A larger proportion of low-income Black children than White children lived in metropolitan areas (67 percent versus 58 percent). Among low-income children in metropolitan areas, Blacks were disproportionately concentrated in central cities (82 percent), whereas Whites were distributed more evenly between central cities and the suburban rings. The poverty rate was greater for children in families residing in the South than in the remainder of the Nation, and there is some evidence to suggest that children in families living on farms had a higher poverty rate than those in nonfarm areas.

Low-income families, in general, were more likely to have related children under 18 present than families above the low-income level (77 percent compared with 54 percent) (table 45). The presence of children appears to be a more important factor in determining the poverty status of families maintained by a woman than of those maintained by a man. The poverty rate for families maintained by a woman without related children under 18 years present was 8 percent, as opposed to 44 percent for similar families with children present. This sizeable difference was observed for both Blacks and Whites. For families maintained by a man, the poverty rate was 5 percent for such families without children present, compared with 7 percent for those with children.[1]

Low-income families maintained by a woman were more likely to have children present than those maintained by a man. About 93 percent of low-income families maintained by a woman had related children under 18 years present in contrast to 64 percent of low-income families maintained by a man. The different roles children play in the poverty status of men's and women's families may be related to the work

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-60, No. 106.

[1] The difference in the poverty rate for families maintained by a woman with no related children under 18 years present and those maintained by a man with no children present is significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

status of the man or woman. Most families maintained by a man are husband-wife families, and traditionally in such families the wife has been responsible for the care of the children. Therefore, the presence of children usually does not affect the work status of the man in the same way as it affects that of the woman who maintains the family.

Of the 14.4 million persons under 25 years old who were below the poverty level in 1975, 60 percent were under 14 years old, 18 percent were from 14 to 17 years old, 14 percent were 18 to 21 years old and 8 percent were 22 to 24 years old (table 46).

The poverty rates varied significantly by race among the youth population in 1975. In that year, young Blacks 14 to 17 years old were four times as likely as young Whites of this age to be poor. Black youths 18 to 24 years old were three times as likely as their White counterparts to be poor.

Overall, 7 percent of young persons 14 to 24 years old in families maintained by a man were below the poverty level in 1975, as compared with 37 percent of such persons in families maintained by a woman (table 47). About half (53 percent) of young Blacks in families maintained by a woman were below the poverty level in 1975.

Table 40. TOTAL FAMILY INCOME IN 1975, BY TYPE OF FAMILY, NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, AND RACE OF HEAD

(Families as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Race, type of family, and number of related children	Number (thousands)	Percent	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $11,999	$12,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 and over	Median income (dollars)
ALL RACES											
All families[1]	56,245	100.0	4.6	7.5	8.3	12.9	8.9	13.4	30.3	14.1	13,719
No children	24,868	100.0	3.6	8.6	10.2	14.2	8.5	12.5	28.0	14.4	13,090
With children	31,374	100.0	5.4	6.5	6.8	11.9	9.2	14.2	32.2	13.8	14,160
1 child	11,556	100.0	6.3	6.9	7.3	12.3	9.4	13.7	30.3	13.8	13,747
2 children	10,578	100.0	4.7	5.3	5.3	11.0	9.2	15.3	35.1	14.1	14,836
3 children	5,400	100.0	4.2	7.0	6.7	10.9	8.6	14.2	33.8	14.6	14,679
4 children	2,258	100.0	4.3	7.3	7.8	14.5	9.3	12.8	30.2	13.9	13,651
5 children	914	100.0	7.9	8.9	10.2	14.4	10.0	13.2	25.7	9.8	11,680
6 or more children	670	100.0	9.4	10.6	13.6	16.3	11.5	9.6	20.9	8.2	10,015
Total number of related children[2]	64,750	100.0	5.3	6.9	7.3	12.3	9.4	13.9	31.7	13.4	13,915
Husband-wife families	47,318	100.0	2.6	5.5	7.3	12.0	9.0	14.2	33.3	16.1	14,867
Total number of related children[2]	53,209	100.0	2.1	3.4	5.4	11.1	9.7	15.5	36.8	16.0	15,534
Families with female head, no husband present	7,482	100.0	16.8	19.7	14.6	18.4	8.2	8.6	11.4	2.3	6,844
Total number of related children[2]	10,622	100.0	21.5	24.1	16.5	17.5	7.1	6.0	6.4	0.9	5,501
WHITE											
All families[1]	49,873	100.0	3.7	6.5	7.8	12.6	8.9	13.8	31.7	15.1	14,268
No children	22,898	100.0	3.2	8.1	10.0	14.0	8.4	12.6	28.8	15.0	13,415
With children	26,978	100.0	4.1	5.2	6.0	11.4	9.2	14.8	34.1	15.2	14,849
1 child	10,010	100.0	4.9	5.8	6.8	12.0	9.6	14.1	31.8	15.0	14,350
2 children	9,365	100.0	3.8	4.4	4.9	10.5	9.0	16.0	36.4	15.0	15,278
3 children	4,665	100.0	2.9	5.1	5.8	9.9	8.9	14.8	36.4	16.2	15,500
4 children	1,852	100.0	3.9	4.9	6.9	14.0	9.6	12.9	32.2	15.8	14,541
5 children	665	100.0	4.5	7.7	6.3	13.8	10.2	14.1	30.5	13.1	13,788
6 or more children	418	100.0	6.0	5.3	11.5	17.5	9.3	11.5	26.6	12.4	12,050
Total number of related children[2]	54,120	100.0	3.9	5.1	6.1	11.6	9.2	14.6	34.2	15.1	14,861
Husband-wife families	43,311	100.0	2.4	5.2	7.1	11.7	8.8	14.2	33.9	16.7	15,125
Total number of related children[2]	47,045	100.0	1.9	2.9	4.9	10.5	9.3	15.6	37.8	17.2	15,935
Families with female head, no husband present	5,380	100.0	14.0	17.1	13.9	19.8	9.0	10.0	13.3	2.7	7,651
Total number of related children[2]	6,360	100.0	19.2	21.5	15.1	19.5	7.8	7.7	8.1	1.1	6,164
BLACK											
All families[1]	5,586	100.0	12.2	16.2	12.2	15.5	9.8	10.8	18.3	5.0	8,779
No children	1,707	100.0	8.3	16.2	12.8	16.9	10.3	11.5	17.6	6.4	9,083
With children	3,879	100.0	13.9	16.2	11.9	14.8	9.6	10.4	18.7	4.4	8,643
1 child	1,362	100.0	16.3	14.7	10.9	14.0	8.5	10.9	19.2	5.4	8,672
2 children	1,049	100.0	12.5	14.3	9.2	14.9	11.7	10.0	22.1	5.2	9,799
3 children	643	100.0	13.2	20.1	12.8	16.8	7.3	10.1	16.5	3.3	7,990
4 children	353	100.0	6.2	20.3	13.0	14.4	7.6	13.5	21.4	3.7	9,189
5 children	231	100.0	18.5	13.4	19.8	16.4	10.3	9.5	10.3	1.7	6,858
6 or more children	241	100.0	15.4	19.6	18.3	12.9	14.6	6.2	11.7	1.2	6,660
Total number of related children[2]	9,395	100.0	13.3	17.2	13.6	15.0	10.5	10.0	17.1	3.4	8,219
Husband-wife families	3,352	100.0	5.3	9.9	9.5	15.9	12.0	14.2	25.7	7.5	11,526
Total number of related children[2]	5,091	100.0	3.9	8.4	9.4	15.5	14.0	15.3	27.9	5.7	11,809
Families with female head, no husband present	2,004	100.0	24.3	27.0	16.3	14.4	6.2	4.7	6.0	1.0	4,898
Total number of related children[2]	4,121	100.0	25.2	28.4	18.6	13.9	6.2	3.6	3.7	0.4	4,743

[1]Includes families with male head, no wife present, not shown separately.
[2]Distributed by income levels of their families.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 105.

Table 41. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975 OF YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE

(Persons as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Income in 1975	Male			Female		
	14 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over	14 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over
YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS						
Number of persons.....(thousands)..	592	3,317	33,407	440	2,502	14,797
Number of persons with income.....(thousands)..	572	3,303	33,405	431	2,496	14,552
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	3.7	0.7	0.9	3.3	0.4	1.3
$1,000 to $1,999.....	3.7	0.5	0.5	6.1	1.0	1.0
$2,000 to $2,999.....	5.6	1.7	0.8	11.9	2.2	1.5
$3,000 to $3,999.....	9.4	2.6	1.0	15.9	4.8	4.0
$4,000 to $4,999.....	15.4	5.2	1.6	22.8	12.8	8.0
$5,000 to $5,999.....	18.4	8.5	2.5	15.4	17.5	10.3
$6,000 to $6,999.....	14.0	10.5	3.2	12.4	18.9	11.0
$7,000 to $9,999.....	18.9	35.5	14.3	10.3	33.8	30.7
$10,000 to $11,999.....	7.3	17.6	13.2	1.4	5.4	13.7
$12,000 to $14,999.....	3.0	10.9	19.9	0.7	2.6	10.9
$15,000 and over.....	0.5	6.2	42.2	-	0.5	7.6
Median income.....	$5,657	$8,521	$13,820	$4,568	$6,598	$8,253

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 105.

Table 42. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975 FOR FAMILIES MAINTAINED BY PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND FOR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Income in 1975	Families						Unrelated individuals
		Husband-wife families			Male head, no wife present	Female head, no husband present	
	Total	Total	Wife in paid labor force	Wife not in paid labor force			
Number.....(thousands)..	4,042	3,200	1,831	1,369	104	739	3,392
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $3,000.....	11.7	5.0	2.7	8.0	16.3	40.3	32.3
$3,000 to $4,999.....	13.9	9.8	7.3	13.3	13.5	31.4	21.9
$5,000 to $6,999.....	12.2	12.9	9.8	17.1	6.7	10.0	18.5
$7,000 to $9,999.....	20.6	22.9	21.5	24.8	14.4	11.2	17.5
$10,000 to $11,999.....	12.4	14.9	14.7	15.1	9.6	2.2	5.0
$12,000 to $14,999.....	13.7	16.1	19.2	11.8	16.3	3.1	3.5
$15,000 and over.....	15.5	18.4	24.8	9.8	23.1	1.6	1.2
Median income.....	$8,752	$9,916	$11,256	$8,335	$9,448	$3,545	$4,629
YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKER							
Median income.....	$11,793	$12,090	$13,185	$10,414	$14,970	$7,583	$7,587

Note: Standard errors for median income of year-round full-time workers may be obtained from report cited in source note below

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 105.

Table 43. RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1966 TO 1975

(Children as of March of the following year. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year	All races		White		Black		Spanish origin[1]	
	Number below poverty level (thousands)	Poverty rate	Number below poverty level (thousands)	Poverty rate	Number below poverty level (thousands)	Poverty rate	Number below poverty level (thousands)	Poverty rate
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS								
1975	10,882	16.8	6,748	12.5	3,884	41.4	1,619	33.1
1974[r]	9,967	15.1	6,079	11.0	3,713	39.6	1,414	28.6
1974	10,196	15.5	6,180	11.2	3,819	40.7	1,433	29.0
1973	9,453	14.2	5,462	9.7	3,822	40.6	1,364	27.8
1972	10,082	14.9	5,784	10.1	4,025	42.7	(NA)	(NA)
1971	10,344	15.1	6,341	10.9	3,836	40.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970	10,235	14.9	6,138	10.5	3,922	41.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969	9,501	13.8	5,667	9.7	3,677	39.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968	10,739	15.3	6,373	10.7	4,188	43.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967	11,427	16.3	6,729	11.3	4,558	47.4	(NA)	(NA)
1966	12,146	17.4	7,204	12.1	4,774	50.6	(NA)	(NA)

[r]Based on revised methodology, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106 for explanation.

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Note: Data for years 1966-74 are shown for persons by race of head, whereas data for 1974[r] and 1975 are shown for persons by their own race. Bases may be obtained from table B-13.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106.

Table 44. RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES, BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1975, TYPE OF FAMILY AND RACE, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Children as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Related children under 18 years in families	All races			White			Black		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Total (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Total (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total
SEX OF HEAD									
All related children under 18 years	64,750	10,882	16.8	54,126	6,748	12.5	9,374	3,884	41.4
In families with male head	54,129	5,284	9.8	47,755	3,934	8.2	5,248	1,161	22.1
In families with female head, no husband present	10,622	5,597	52.7	6,371	2,813	44.2	4,126	2,724	66.0
RESIDENCE									
United States, total	64,750	10,882	16.8	54,126	6,748	12.5	9,374	3,884	41.4
Metropolitan areas	43,085	6,646	15.4	35,162	3,909	11.1	6,929	2,591	37.4
Inside central cities	17,440	4,047	23.2	11,623	1,860	16.0	5,332	2,129	39.9
Outside central cities	25,645	2,599	10.1	23,539	2,049	8.7	1,597	462	28.9
Nonmetropolitan areas	21,665	4,236	19.6	18,963	2,838	15.0	2,445	1,293	52.9
Nonfarm	62,363	10,370	16.6	51,928	6,339	12.2	9,207	3,797	41.2
Farm	2,387	511	21.4	2,198	408	18.6	167	88	52.7
North and West	43,543	6,226	14.3	38,190	4,566	12.0	4,286	1,467	34.2
South	21,207	4,656	22.0	15,936	2,182	13.7	5,089	2,418	47.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106.

Table 45. NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES, BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1975 AND TYPE OF FAMILY AND RACE

(Families as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of family and number of related children under 18 years	All races			White			Black		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Total (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Total (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total
ALL FAMILIES									
Total families	56,245	5,450	9.7	49,873	3,838	7.7	5,586	1,513	27.1
Without related children under 18 years	24,868	1,278	5.1	22,898	1,061	4.6	1,707	199	11.7
With related children under 18 years	31,377	4,172	13.3	26,975	2,776	10.3	3,878	1,314	33.9
1 under 18	11,556	1,197	10.4	10,010	831	8.3	1,362	343	25.1
2 under 18	10,578	1,066	10.1	9,365	781	8.3	1,049	277	26.4
3 under 18	5,400	835	15.5	4,665	551	11.8	643	264	41.0
4 under 18	2,258	474	21.0	1,852	312	16.9	353	149	42.1
5 under 18	914	301	33.0	665	160	24.1	231	133	57.8
6 or more under 18	671	298	44.4	418	142	34.0	241	149	61.8
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD									
Total families	48,763	3,020	6.2	44,493	2,444	5.5	3,581	509	14.2
Without related children under 18 years	22,504	1,100	4.9	20,924	940	4.5	1,354	144	10.7
With related children under 18 years	26,258	1,921	7.3	23,569	1,504	6.4	2,227	365	16.4
1 under 18	9,442	493	5.2	8,499	389	4.6	786	93	11.9
2 under 18	9,046	457	5.0	8,245	378	4.6	652	75	11.5
3 under 18	4,610	398	8.6	4,198	326	7.8	334	56	16.9
4 under 18	1,947	273	14.0	1,677	212	12.6	220	51	23.1
5 under 18	721	152	21.0	594	112	18.8	110	34	30.7
6 or more under 18	492	148	30.1	355	87	24.5	127	56	44.1
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD, NO HUSBAND PRESENT									
Total families	7,482	2,430	32.5	5,380	1,394	25.9	2,004	1,004	50.1
Without related children under 18 years	2,363	178	7.5	1,974	122	6.2	353	55	15.5
With related children under 18 years	5,119	2,252	44.0	3,406	1,272	37.3	1,651	949	57.5
1 under 18	2,114	705	33.3	1,511	441	29.2	577	249	43.2
2 under 18	1,532	610	39.8	1,120	403	36.0	398	202	50.8
3 under 18	789	437	55.4	467	225	48.1	309	207	67.0
4 under 18	311	200	64.3	174	100	57.5	133	98	73.5
5 under 18	193	150	77.6	70	49	(B)	121	99	82.2
6 or more under 18	178	150	84.3	62	54	(B)	114	94	82.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106.

Table 46. POVERTY STATUS OF PERSONS UNDER 25 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1975

(Persons as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Sex and age	All races			White			Black		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Total (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Total (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total
BOTH SEXES									
Total, under 25 years	92,015	14,384	15.6	77,562	9,213	11.9	12,714	4,836	38.0
Under 14 years	48,321	8,578	17.8	40,241	5,390	13.4	7,100	3,009	42.4
14 to 17 years	16,758	2,526	15.1	14,164	1,537	10.8	2,321	916	39.4
18 to 21 years	15,972	2,064	12.9	13,680	1,418	10.4	2,036	601	29.5
22 to 24 years	10,964	1,216	11.1	9,477	868	9.2	1,257	310	24.7
MALE									
Total, under 25 years	46,309	6,861	14.8	39,207	4,413	11.3	6,241	2,281	36.5
Under 14 years	24,651	4,335	17.6	20,586	2,720	13.2	3,570	1,518	42.5
14 to 17 years	8,502	1,219	14.3	7,205	746	10.4	1,160	439	37.9
18 to 21 years	7,802	836	10.7	6,732	579	8.6	943	235	25.0
22 to 24 years	5,354	471	8.8	4,684	368	7.9	568	89	15.6
FEMALE									
Total, under 25 years	45,706	7,522	16.5	38,355	4,799	12.5	6,473	2,553	39.4
Under 14 years	23,670	4,243	17.9	19,655	2,670	13.6	3,530	1,491	42.2
14 to 17 years	8,256	1,307	15.8	6,959	791	11.4	1,161	476	41.0
18 to 21 years	8,170	1,227	15.0	6,948	838	12.1	1,093	365	33.4
22 to 24 years	5,610	745	13.3	4,793	500	10.4	689	221	32.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106.

Table 47. PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1975, BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND RACE

(Persons as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

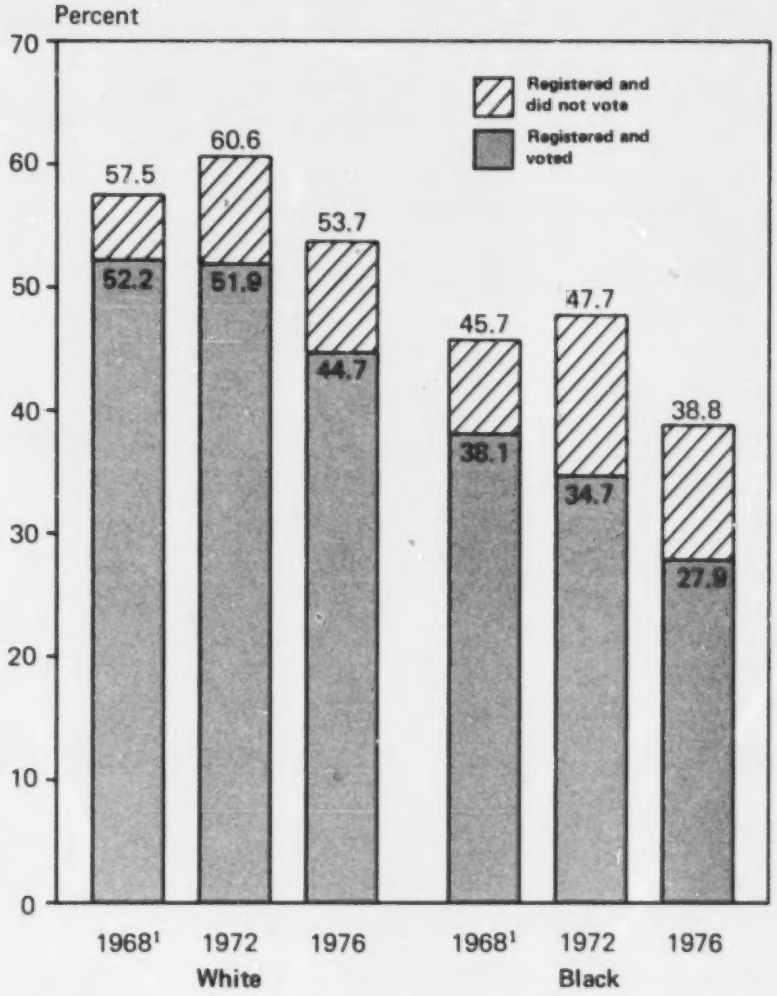
Subject	Number below poverty level (thousands)			Percent below poverty level		
	All races	White	Black	All races	White	Black
Total	5,806	3,823	1,827	13.3	10.2	32.5
In families	4,759	2,938	1,715	11.8	8.5	31.9
With male head	2,551	1,899	582	7.4	6.2	17.9
With female head, no husband present	2,206	1,037	1,132	36.5	27.1	53.2
Unrelated individuals	1,046	885	112	30.8	29.1	46.3
Male	457	380	54	25.6	24.0	41.9
Female	590	505	59	36.6	34.7	52.7

Note: Bases may be obtained from reports cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106.

8 Voting

Figure 8.
Percent of Persons 18 to 24 Years Old Who Reported Voting and Registering, by Race: November 1968, 1972, and 1976



[1] Comprises the population 18 to 24 years old in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 to 24 years old in Alaska, 20 to 24 years old in Hawaii, and the population 21 to 24 years old in all other States and the District of Columbia.

Source: Table 48.

Chapter 8

Voting

The reported voter turnout was low among the youth population in the November 1976 Presidential election, especially among those most recently enfranchised—the 18- to 20-year olds (table 48). Thirty-eight percent of young persons 18 to 20 years old and 46 percent of young persons 21 to 24 years old reported that they voted in 1976. White youth were more likely to vote than Black youth as 45 percent of Whites 18 to 24 years old reported voting in the 1976 Presidential election, compared with 28 percent of Black youth.

Voter turnout among youth in the 1976 Presidential election was below that reported in the Presidential election of 1972, as it was for all persons of voting age, but the decline among youth between 1972 and 1976 was greater than for the older population.

The decline in voter turnout was accompanied by a lower level of registration of young persons of voting age. Registration levels declined by 11 percentage points for persons 18 to 20 years old, and there is some evidence that a slight decline occurred for persons 20 to 24 years old. A special effort to register young voters for the 1972 Presidential election, following the enfranchisement of persons 18 to 20 years old in all States, may have contributed to the higher registration level of young persons in that year than in 1976.

In 1976, 3 out of 10 persons 18 to 24 years old did not register because they did not want to register or were not interested (table 49). In addition, over one-fourth of the youth population reported that they were unable to register. One of the primary reasons Spanish youth reporting on registration did not register was because they were not citizens; one-third reported this reason.

The mobility of youth also affects their voter participation. Mobility was one of the major reasons reported by young persons for not voting in the 1976 Presidential election for those who were registered. One-fifth of the youth 18 to 24 years old who were registered to vote reported that they did not vote because they were out of town or away from home.

Table 48. REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTRATION OF PERSONS OF VOTING AGE, BY AGE, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: NOVEMBER 1976, 1972, AND 1968

(Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race, Spanish origin, and age	1976			1972			1968		
	All persons (thous.)	Percent registered	Percent voted	All persons (thous.)	Percent registered	Percent voted	All persons (thous.)	Percent registered	Percent voted
ALL RACES									
18 to 24 years	26,953	51.3	42.2	24,612	58.9	49.6	11,602	56.0	50.4
18 to 20 years	12,105	47.1	38.0	11,022	58.1	48.3	[1]432	44.2	33.3
21 to 24 years	14,848	54.5	45.6	13,590	59.5	50.7	11,170	56.4	51.1
25 years and over	119,595	70.2	63.0	111,591	75.3	65.9	104,933	76.3	69.7
WHITE									
18 to 24 years	23,141	53.7	44.7	21,339	60.6	51.9	10,158	57.5	52.2
18 to 20 years	10,346	49.5	40.6	9,519	60.4	51.0	[1]338	46.0	35.6
21 to 24 years	12,795	57.2	48.0	11,820	60.7	52.6	9,820	57.9	52.8
25 years and over	106,175	71.5	64.5	99,904	76.1	67.2	94,363	77.4	70.9
BLACK									
18 to 24 years	3,323	38.8	27.9	2,994	47.7	34.7	1,345	45.7	38.1
18 to 20 years	1,571	33.7	22.8	1,384	43.1	30.7	[1]90	36.7	26.7
21 to 24 years	1,752	43.2	32.4	1,610	51.8	38.2	1,255	46.4	38.9
25 years and over	11,604	64.1	54.7	10,499	70.6	57.1	9,591	69.1	60.3
SPANISH ORIGIN[2]									
18 to 24 years	1,559	29.0	21.8	1,338	38.9	30.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 to 20 years	766	28.9	22.1	591	37.7	29.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
21 to 24 years	793	29.1	21.6	747	39.7	31.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 years and over	5,035	40.6	34.9	4,278	46.2	39.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

[1]Comprises the population 18 to 20 years old in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 and 20 years in Alaska, and 20 years in Hawaii.

[2]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 192, 253, and 304; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 49. REASON FOR NOT VOTING OR REGISTERING IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FOR PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: NOVEMBER 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Reason for not voting or registering	All races	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
Total persons, 18 to 24 years	26,953	23,141	3,323	1,559
Voted	11,367	10,344	926	340
Did not vote	15,585	12,797	2,398	1,218
Registered	2,467	2,092	362	112
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unable to vote	48.2	48.8	44.8	39.3
Illness or emergency	5.8	5.5	7.7	6.3
Could not take time off from work	7.9	7.9	7.7	9.8
Out of town or away from home	21.2	22.5	14.6	8.0
Other reason unable to vote	13.3	12.9	14.6	15.2
Did not want to vote or not interested	18.6	19.0	17.1	24.1
Did not prefer any candidate	9.0	9.7	5.5	15.2
Not interested in election this year	6.4	6.2	7.5	6.3
Other reason not interested	3.2	3.1	4.1	2.7
Other reason not voted	20.4	20.7	18.2	26.8
Reason not reported	12.8	11.6	20.2	8.0
Not registered[2]	11,146	9,141	1,662	982
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unable to register	26.7	25.7	22.2	48.4
Not a citizen	7.2	5.9	2.8	33.5
Recently moved, never got around to it	4.2	4.3	3.6	2.2
No transportation, hours or place of registration inconvenient	3.6	3.6	4.0	2.4
Other reason unable to register	11.7	11.9	11.7	10.3
Did not want to register or not interested	30.7	32.4	25.2	21.2
Did not prefer any candidate	7.1	8.0	3.2	4.3
Not interested in election this year	13.4	14.0	11.7	10.7
Other reason not interested	10.2	10.4	10.2	6.3
Other reason not registered	37.0	37.1	41.9	25.6
Reason not reported	5.7	4.7	10.7	4.8

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
[2] Includes only those persons who reported on registration (1,967,000 persons did not report on registration).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 50. REASON FOR NOT VOTING OR REGISTERING IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FOR PERSONS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE: NOVEMBER 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

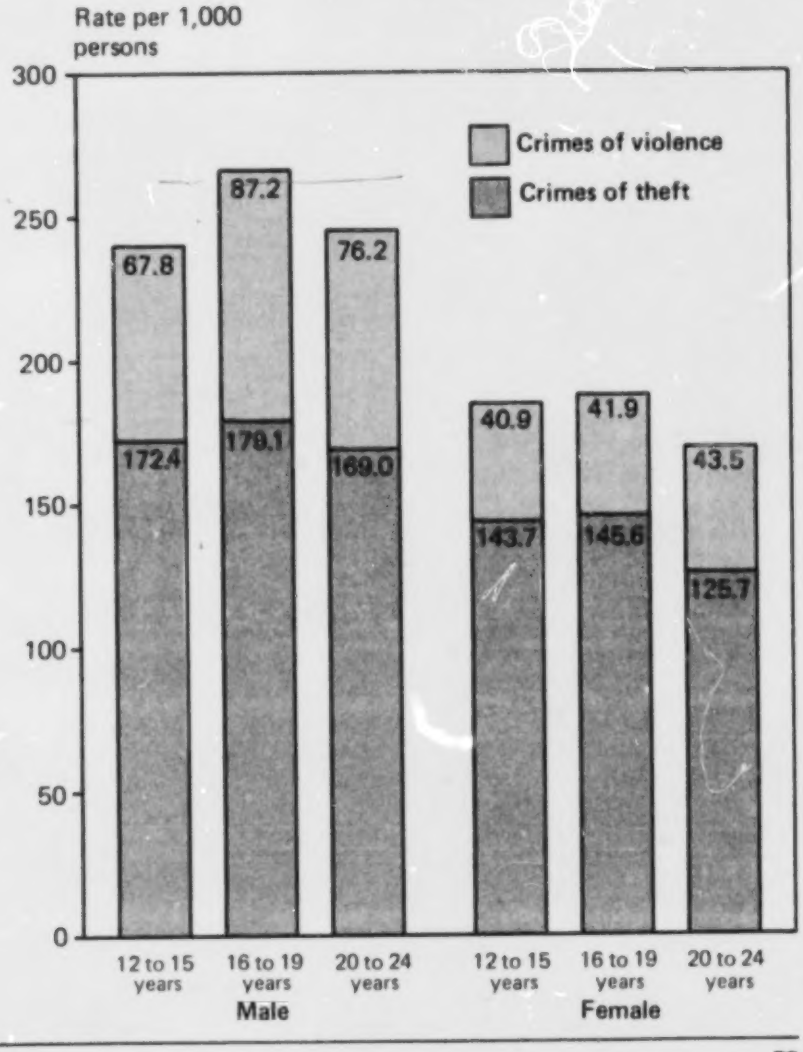
Reason for not voting or registering	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 years and over
Total persons	12,105	14,848	119,595
Voted	4,598	6,769	75,331
Did not vote	7,506	8,079	44,265
Registered	1,099	1,368	8,596
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unable to vote	50.9	46.0	54.7
Illness or emergency	4.6	6.7	23.4
Could not take time off from work	5.3	10.0	6.7
Out of town or away from home	28.5	15.4	12.1
Other reason unable to vote	12.5	13.9	12.5
Did not want to vote or not interested	14.3	22.1	23.7
Did not prefer any candidate	6.4	11.1	12.1
Not interested in election this year	5.5	7.1	7.4
Other reason not interested	2.5	3.9	4.1
Other reason not voted	20.9	20.0	15.6
Reason not reported	13.8	11.9	6.0
Not registered[1]	5,334	5,812	28,829
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unable to register	25.2	28.0	34.1
Not a citizen	6.1	8.2	12.4
Recently moved, never got around to it	2.5	5.7	3.6
No transportation, hours or place of registration inconvenient	3.7	3.5	3.7
Other reason unable to register	12.9	10.6	14.2
Did not want to register or not interested	28.0	33.1	27.7
Did not prefer any candidate	5.3	8.7	6.7
Not interested in election this year	13.5	13.3	9.5
Other reason not interested	9.2	11.1	11.5
Other reason not registered	40.1	34.1	34.4
Reason not reported	6.7	4.8	3.8

[1]Includes only those persons who reported on registration (8,800,000 persons did not report on registration).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

9 Crime: Victims and Offenders

Figure 9.
Victimization Rates For Crimes Against Persons 12 to 24 Years Old, By Type of Offense and Age: 1975



Source: Table 51.

Chapter 9

Crime: Victims and Offenders

Victims. In 1975 the victimization rate for selected crimes against persons was higher for young persons 12 to 24 years old than for the total population 12 years old and over (table 51). The rates were 213 per 1,000 for children 12 to 15, 226 per 1,000 for teenagers 16 to 19, and 206 per 1,000 for young adults 20 to 24 years old, as compared with 129 per 1,000 for the total population 12 years and over.[1] Victimization rates for each of the age groups were generally higher among males. Information on criminal victimization in 1975 was gathered from surveys of a National Crime panel.

Among the measured offenses, crimes of theft were the most frequently reported against persons 12 to 24 years old. The victimization rates for crimes of theft were higher for children and teenagers than for young adults.

Males 16 to 19 years old were twice as likely as females in this age group to be the victims of violent crimes. The rate for aggravated assault was about three times as high for males 20 to 24 years old as for females in this age group, and the rate for simple assault was one and one-half times as high.

Offenders. The youth population comprises a substantial proportion of inmates of local jails (table 52). The 1972 Survey of Local Jails showed that 61,510 persons or 43 percent of all inmates were 18 to 24 years old and 95 percent of this group were males. Fifty-four percent of the inmates 18 to 24 years old were White and 44 percent were Black. Black inmates in general comprised a proportion of the jail population much higher than the proportion of Blacks in the total U.S. population.

The various types of offenses associated with the youth population in local jails were found to vary significantly by race (table 53). Young Blacks were much more likely than young Whites to be charged with crimes of violence. Of the Black inmates 18 to 24 years old, 41 percent had been charged with murder, kidnapping, rape, assault, or robbery, as compared with 17 percent of the White inmates in this age group. Twenty-five percent of the jailed Black youth 18 to 24 were charged with robbery as compared with 7 percent of White youth in this category. Young Whites the same age, however, were twice as likely as young Blacks to be charged with the possession or use of drugs, 12 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

Some types of offenses also varied significantly among the younger and older inmate populations. For example, about 14 percent of the institutionalized youth 18 to 24 years old were charged with both robbery and drug offenses, as compared with 8 percent of persons 25 years old and over for both these offenses. About 17 percent of the inmate population 25 years and over were charged with drunkenness or vagrancy as compared with 3 percent of the population 18 to 24 years old.

[1] The difference in the victimization rate between persons 12 to 15 years old and persons 20 to 24 years old is not statistically significant.

Table 51. SELECTED CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX: 1975

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Rate per 1,000 persons in specified age group. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of victimization	Both sexes				Male			Female		
	Total, 12 years and over	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Number of persons.....(thousands)..	166,732	16,443	15,944	18,005	8,358	7,853	8,672	8,084	8,091	9,333
Total number of crimes per 1,000 persons.....	128.5	212.9	226.3	205.8	240.2	266.3	245.2	184.6	187.5	169.2
Crimes of violence.....	32.7	54.6	64.2	59.2	67.8	87.2	76.2	40.9	41.9	43.5
Rape.....	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.6	-	0.2	0.3	1.6	4.6	4.7
Robbery with injury.....	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	5.4	4.6	2.0	1.6	1.9
Robbery without injury...	4.6	8.7	7.2	7.6	14.1	11.5	9.9	3.2	2.9	5.5
Aggravated assault.....	9.5	12.1	21.4	18.8	17.0	31.4	28.5	7.1	11.7	9.7
Simple assault.....	15.5	30.3	29.7	27.1	33.5	38.7	32.8	27.0	21.0	21.7
Crimes of theft.....	95.8	158.3	162.1	146.6	172.4	179.1	169.0	143.7	145.6	125.7
Personal larceny with contact.....	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.5	1.6	2.5	4.2
Personal larceny without contact.....	92.7	155.4	158.8	142.2	168.2	175.1	164.6	142.1	143.1	121.4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings, No. SD-NCP-N-5.

Table 52. INMATES 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN LOCAL JAILS, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1972

Sex and race	Total, 14 years and over[1]	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and over
BOTH SEXES				
All races.....	141,605	5,209	61,510	74,724
White.....	79,893	2,856	33,006	43,910
Black.....	58,945	2,203	27,282	29,419
MALE				
All races.....	133,274	4,403	58,131	70,696
White.....	76,161	2,367	31,448	42,347
Black.....	54,588	1,886	25,544	27,114
FEMALE				
All races.....	8,331	806	3,379	4,027
White.....	3,732	488	1,557	1,566
Black.....	4,358	316	1,737	2,304
PERCENT BY AGE				
All races.....	100.0	3.7	43.4	52.8
White.....	100.0	3.6	41.3	55.0
Black.....	100.0	3.7	46.3	49.9
PERCENT BY RACE				
All races.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	56.4	54.8	53.7	58.8
Black.....	41.6	42.3	44.4	39.4
PERCENT BY SEX				
Both sexes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male.....	94.1	84.5	94.5	94.6
Female.....	5.9	15.5	5.5	5.4

[1]Includes a small number of persons for whom information was not available, not shown separately.

Note: The jail or inmate population is the number of persons confined in a local jail, i.e., a locally administered institution that has the authority to retain adults for 48 hours or longer. The jail population includes those sentenced and those awaiting arraignment, transfer to other authorities, trial, or final sentencing. Persons under 18 years held by authorities are frequently incarcerated in special detention centers rather than in jails.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, unpublished data from 1972 Survey of Local Jails.

Table 53. INMATES 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN LOCAL JAILS, BY AGE, RACE, AND TYPE OF OFFENSE: 1972

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of offense	All races			White			Black		
	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and over	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and over	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and over
Total inmates	5,209	61,510	74,723	2,856	33,006	43,911	2,203	27,282	29,419
Percent by type of offense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder or kidnapping	7.6	5.6	7.4	2.7	3.7	5.1	14.4	7.9	10.9
Rape	3.7	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.4	1.9	5.2	2.4	1.6
Robbery	15.2	14.7	8.1	5.6	6.7	4.9	28.8	25.0	13.0
Assault[1]	3.5	5.6	5.4	1.4	5.3	5.1	4.6	5.9	5.7
Aggravated	0.7	2.7	2.9	-	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.9	3.8
Simple	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.7	0.9
Larceny[2]	15.6	10.9	7.3	13.4	9.2	5.6	17.8	12.8	9.7
Grand	3.6	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.6	2.4	5.0	4.0	4.2
Petty	5.1	4.5	2.5	6.8	3.9	1.8	1.5	5.0	3.4
Burglary	11.6	15.4	11.6	14.2	16.8	10.8	7.4	14.2	13.2
Auto theft	4.3	3.6	2.0	2.5	3.6	2.4	6.9	3.6	1.4
Forgery or fraud	0.7	3.7	5.6	1.3	4.8	6.3	-	2.5	4.4
Drugs[3]	9.5	13.7	8.5	14.5	18.8	7.1	3.6	7.6	10.6
Sale	2.4	4.3	2.2	3.0	5.8	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.9
Possession or use	5.5	8.7	5.9	8.6	11.9	4.8	1.8	4.8	7.6
Nonsupport	-	0.5	1.7	-	0.6	2.0	-	0.4	1.4
Drunkenness or vagrancy	2.3	2.5	16.5	4.1	2.7	20.7	-	2.0	9.7
Traffic offense	2.9	4.1	9.2	5.3	5.4	11.8	-	2.2	5.5
Other offenses	23.1	17.8	15.1	32.4	21.0	16.3	11.1	13.3	13.2

[1] Includes unspecified types of assault, not shown separately.
[2] Includes undetermined types of larceny charges, not shown separately.
[3] Includes unspecified drug charges, not shown separately.

Note: The jail or inmate population is the number of persons confined in a local jail, i.e., a locally administered institution that has the authority to retain adults for 48 hours or longer. The jail population includes those sentenced and those awaiting arraignment, transfer to other authorities, trial, or final sentencing. Persons under 18 years held by authorities are frequently incarcerated in special detention centers rather than in jails.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, unpublished data from 1972 Survey of Local Jails.

Appendixes

Appendix A

Table A-1. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. School enrollment data based on civilian noninstitutional population; all other data based on noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Selected characteristic	Total	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
AGE				
Number				
Total population	211,140	183,364	24,162	11,117
Persons under 14 years	48,597	40,440	7,174	3,925
Under 5 years	15,554	12,812	2,377	1,424
5 to 13 years	33,043	27,628	4,797	2,502
Percent				
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons, under 14 years	23.0	22.1	29.7	35.3
Under 5 years	7.4	7.0	9.8	12.8
5 to 13 years	15.6	15.1	19.9	22.5
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Persons, 3 to 5 years	9,726	8,008	1,500	696
Percent enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten	49.2	49.1	49.7	43.7
Persons, 6 to 13 years	29,191	24,388	4,247	1,888
Percent enrolled in school	99.2	99.2	98.8	98.5
FAMILY STATUS				
Persons, under 14 years	48,598	40,440	7,174	3,925
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families	99.4	99.5	99.0	100.0
Living with both parents	80.5	85.9	49.3	77.5
Living with one parent only	16.9	12.6	41.9	20.7
Living with neither parent	2.0	1.0	7.8	1.8
Not in families	0.6	0.5	1.0	-
FAMILY INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1975				
Related children under 18 years in families[2]	64,750	54,120	9,395	4,404
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $5,000	12.2	9.1	30.4	21.3
$5,000 to $9,999	19.5	17.8	28.6	33.8
$10,000 to $14,999	23.2	23.9	20.5	22.5
$15,000 and over	45.0	49.3	20.5	22.4
Median family income	$13,915	$14,861	$8,219	$8,963
Related children under 18 years in families[2]	64,750	54,126	9,374	4,896
Number below poverty level	10,882	6,748	3,884	1,619
Percent below poverty level	16.8	12.5	41.4	33.1

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
[2]Income statistics based on the family head's weight and poverty statistics based on children's weight.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 306 and 310; Series P-60, Nos. 103 and 105; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table A-2. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Fertility data based on civilian noninstitutional population; labor force data based on noninstitutional population; and all other data based on noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Selected characteristic	Total	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
AGE				
Number				
Total population	211,140	183,364	24,162	11,117
Persons, 14 to 24 years	43,694	37,321	5,614	2,437
14 to 17 years	16,758	14,164	2,321	1,000
18 to 21 years	15,972	13,680	2,036	856
22 to 24 years	10,964	9,477	1,257	581
Percent				
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons, 14 to 24 years	20.7	20.4	23.2	21.9
14 to 17 years	7.9	7.7	9.6	9.0
18 to 21 years	7.6	7.5	8.4	7.7
22 to 24 years	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
EDUCATION				
Persons, 18 to 24 years	26,936	23,157	3,293	1,437
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not high school graduate	22.0	20.2	35.3	45.6
High school graduate[2]	78.0	79.8	64.7	54.4
Completed 1 year of college or more	32.0	33.2	21.0	17.5
MARITAL STATUS				
Persons, 18 to 24 years	26,936	23,157	3,293	1,437
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	62.0	60.7	71.2	56.6
Married	35.9	37.2	27.4	41.3
Widowed	0.1	0.1	-	-
Divorced	2.0	2.1	1.5	2.1
FAMILY STATUS				
Persons, 18 to 24 years	26,936	23,157	3,293	1,437
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families	88.0	87.4	93.3	90.5
Head of family, no spouse present	3.1	2.2	9.4	7.3
Husband or wife in husband-wife family	31.3	33.0	19.6	36.2
Other family member	53.6	52.3	64.3	47.2
Primary individual	7.0	7.2	4.5	4.5
Secondary individual	5.0	5.3	2.2	4.8
FERTILITY				
Women 18 to 24 Years Reporting on Expectations				
Average births to date:				
Wives	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1
Single women	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3
Average lifetime births expected:				
Wives	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4
Single women	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons, 16 to 24 years	36,266	30,997	4,443	2,078
In civilian labor force[3]	22,916	20,253	2,300	1,183
Percent in civilian labor force	63.2	65.3	51.8	56.9
Percent unemployed	14.7	13.1	28.6	17.8
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1975				
Persons, 18 to 24 years old, year-round full-time workers	6,707	6,013	616	295
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $5,000	19.1	18.3	26.1	19.7
$5,000 to $9,999	59.6	60.0	56.5	64.4
$10,000 to $14,999	18.0	18.2	16.6	13.9
$15,000 and over	3.4	3.6	1.0	2.4
Median income	$7,263	$7,306	$6,777	$7,015
Persons, 16 to 21 years	24,283	20,711	3,181	1,345
Number below poverty level	3,302	2,153	1,063	382
Percent below poverty level	13.6	10.4	33.4	28.4

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
[2]Persons who had completed 4 years of high school or some college.
[3]Annual average data.

Note: Bases for fertility data may be obtained from Current Population Reports, Series P-20 No. 308.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 306, 308, and 310; P-60, No. 105; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Appendix B

EXPLANATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Definitions and explanations for subjects in this report are found in the publications referenced below each table.

In the past the Census Bureau has designated a head of household to serve as the central reference person for the collection and tabulation of data for individual members of the household (or family). However, recent social changes have resulted in a trend toward the recognition of more equal status for all members of the household (or family), making the term "head" less relevant in the analysis of household and family data. As a result, the Bureau is currently developing new techniques of enumeration and data presentation which will eliminate the concept of "head." While much of the data in this report are based on the concept of "head," methodology for future Census Bureau reports will reflect a gradual movement away from this traditional practice.

Symbols. A dash "–" represents zero or rounds to zero. The symbol "B" means that the base for the derived figure is less than 75,000. An "X" means not applicable, and "NA" means not available. The symbol "r" means revised.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. Most of the estimates in this report are based on data obtained from the Bureau of the Census collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Immunization Survey, the Health Interview Survey, the Decennial Censuses of Population, the National Crime Survey, the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, and the Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO). Other data are from vital statistics. The source of data in each table and for each figure can be found at the bottom of that table or figure.

Current Population Survey (CPS). Most of the CPS estimates in this report are based on data obtained in various months of 1976. Some estimates are based on data obtained in earlier years. The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked every month about each member 14 years old and over in each sample household. In addition, supplementary questions are asked in most months about various population characteristics.

The present CPS sample was initially selected from the 1970 census file and is updated continuously to reflect new construction where possible (see section on "Nonsampling variability," below). Samples for previous sample designs were selected from files from the census most recently completed at the time.

The following table provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample designs in use during the referenced data collection periods.

Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas[1]	Households eligible		Households visited, not eligible[2]
		Interviewed	Not interviewed	
August 1972 to present	461	45,000	2,000	8,000
August 1971 to July 1972	449	45,000	2,000	8,000
January 1967 to July 1971	449	48,000	2,000	8,500
March 1963 to December 1966	357	33,500	1,500	6,000
January 1960 to February 1963	[3]333	33,500	1,500	6,000
May 1956 to December 1959	330	33,500	1,500	6,000
February 1954 to April 1956	230	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500
August 1947 to January 1954	68	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500

[1]These areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.

[2]These are households which were visited, but were found to be vacant or otherwise not eligible for interview.

[3]Three sample areas were added in 1960 to represent Alaska and Hawaii after statehood.

Note: Prior to 1966, income data were collected from approximately 75 percent of occupied households in CPS.

The estimation procedure used for the monthly CPS data involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from decennial censuses; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. For the estimates from March CPS data in this report, persons in the Armed Forces were also included, and the estimation procedure in March for the data in the report also involves a further adjustment so that husband and wife of a household receive the same weight.

Immunization Survey. Immunization data are published by the Center for Disease Control, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). The Immunization Survey is based on data obtained every September in a subsample of households interviewed for CPS. The subsample, consisting of three-fourths of the regular CPS sample, is spread over 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities. In the subsample, approximately 35,000 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number approximately 1,500 occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 35,000 there were also about 6,000 sample units which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

Health Interview Survey (HIS). Data on physician and dental visits are drawn from the Health Interview Survey, and are published by the National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Data collected for the Health Interview Survey in 1975 are based on a sample spread over 357 areas with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The HIS sample of 1975 consisted of approximately 51,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 42,000 eligible occupied households in 1975 yielded a probability sample of about 119,000 persons in 41,000 interviewed households.

Decennial Census of Population. Decennial census data in this report are based on complete counts or on the samples associated with the census as indicated in the list of sources. Descriptions of samples from the census are found in the appropriate census publications. To determine if the 1950, 1960, and 1970 data in a table of this report are based on complete counts or on the samples associated with the census, refer to the source of data at the bottom of that table.

Vital statistics data.[1] Data on mortality rates are published by the Office of Health Statistics Analysis of the National Center for Health Statistics, HEW. Data on number of deaths (numerators of death rates) are gathered from the offices of vital statistics of State governments, with the assistance of the Public Health Service. Decennial census figures by age, sex, and race, with adjustments, are used for the denominators of death rates. For infant mortality rates, the number of infant deaths is divided by total number of births.

Crime data. Data on crime are published by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice, and are the result of the National Crime Survey and the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails.

The 1975 National Crime Survey is based on data obtained from a stratified multistage cluster sample from 376 strata. The estimation procedure is performed on a quarterly basis to produce quarterly estimates and rates of crime victimizations.[2] Approximately 75,000 housing units and other living quarters are designated for the sample. Of these, about 12,500 units are found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or ineligible for some other reason. An additional 2,500 households are not interviewed because no one is at home after repeated visits by the interviewer, the residents refuse to be interviewed, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for some other reason.

The 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails consisted of a sample of inmates selected from local jails; local jails are those controlled by governments below the State level. About 4,000 local jails were contacted and from a universe of about 141,000 inmates in these jails, 4,000 inmates were designated for interview. The survey design was a systematic stratified multistage sample.

1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity. The 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO) sample was spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities. These areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia. Approximately 29,000 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number about 2,500 of the occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 29,000 occupied households, there were also 7,700 sample units which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The SEO sample was selected so that there was a disproportionately large sample from the Black and other races population. The weights applied to each sample case were adjusted to reflect this. This sampling procedure was used to provide more reliable estimates for Black and other races population although it was known that reliability of estimates not broken down by race and of estimates for Whites would be reduced.

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[1] For details on methodology, see **The Methods and Materials of Demography**, Volume 2: Chapter 14 (Mortality) and Chapters 16 and 17 (Natality), a Bureau of the Census publication (October 1971).

[2] For details on methodology, see **Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings**, No. SD-NCP-N-5: Appendix II, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration publication (February 1977).

Reliability of the estimates. Since the estimates in these tables were based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided for this report primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small diffferences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting in addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability to recall information, mistakes made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, mistakes made in processing the data, mistakes made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage). The approximate magnitude of two sources of undercoverage in CPS is known and is described next.

Approximately 600,000 conventional new construction units were issued building permits prior to the 1970 census but building was not completed by the time of the census (i.e., April 1970); thus, these units have no representation in the CPS sample. Conventional new construction, for which building permits were issued after the census, is represented. In addition to undercoverage of conventional new construction, CPS misses at least 200,000 new mobile homes. These are missed because there is no systematic sampling procedure to provide representation of mobile homes constructed since the 1970 census. Note that these estimates of missed units are relevant to the present sample only and not to earlier designs where the extent of undercoverage was generally less.

Sampling variability. The standard errors given in the following tables are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population was surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error and about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All the statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase, "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

Note when using small estimates. Percent distributions are shown in the report only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Comparability with other data. Data obtained from the CPS and other governmental sources are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Standard errors for data based on the decennial census. Sampling errors of all data from the samples of the 1970 decennial census shown in this report except for fertility are small enough to be disregarded. For other census sample data, the standard errors may be found in the appropriate census volumes.

Standard error tables and their use. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a large number of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

The figures presented in tables B-1 through B-4 are approximations to standard errors of various estimates for families, unrelated individuals, and persons in the total U.S. Estimated standard errors for specific characteristics cannot be obtained from tables B-1 through B-4 without the use of the factors in table B-5. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of sample design and estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic. The figures presented in tables B-7 through B-9 are approximations to standard errors for particular types of estimates for which tables B-1 through B-5 cannot be used; tables B-7 and B-8 are for use with data from the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, table B-9 is for

Table B-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons: 1967 to 1976

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
75	11	5,000	87
100	12	10,000	121
250	20	25,000	184
500	28	30,000	199
1,000	39	35,000	212
2,500	62	50,000	243
		75,000	275

Note: To estimate standard errors for CPS data collected from 1956 through 1966, multiply the above standard errors by 1.2; for CPS data collected before 1956, multiply by 1.5.

Table B-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Families and Unrelated Individuals: 1967 to 1976

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
75	9	2,500	51
100	10	5,000	72
250	16	10,000	99
500	23	25,000	147
1,000	32	35,000	167
		50,000	182

Note: To estimate standard errors for CPS data collected from 1956 through 1966, multiply the above standard errors by 1.2; for CPS data collected before 1956, multiply by 1.5.

Table B-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons: 1967 to 1976

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
100	1.7	2.7	3.7	5.4	6.2
250	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.9
500	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.8
1,000	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
2,500	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
5,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
25,000	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
35,000	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
50,000	0.08	0.12	0.2	0.2	0.3
75,000	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

Note: To estimate standard errors for CPS data collected from 1956 through 1966, multiply the above standard errors by 1.2; for CPS data collected before 1956, multiply by 1.5.

Table B-4. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Families and Unrelated Individuals: 1967 to 1976

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75	1.7	2.6	3.6	5.2	6.0
100	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.5	5.2
250	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.3
500	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
1,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
10,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
25,000	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
50,000	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

Note: To estimate standard errors for CPS data collected from 1956 through 1966, multiply the above standard errors by 1.2; for CPS data collected before 1956, multiply by 1.5.

estimated personal victimization rates from the National Crime Survey and table B-10 is for estimated fertility ratios. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the generalized tables of standard errors may be approximated by interpolation.

Two parameters are used (denoted "a" and "b") to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in table B-6. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in tables B-1 through B-4 and B-7 through B-10 and to calculate the factors in table B-6. They also may be used to directly calculate the standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages.[3] Methods for direct computation are given in the following sections.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, σ_x, of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_x = f\sigma \qquad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate factor from table B-5, and σ is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from table B-1 or B-2. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by the following formula, (2), from which the standard errors were calculated in tables B-1 and B-3. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1) above.

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in table B-6 associated with the particular type of characteristic.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameters indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, $\sigma_{(x,p)}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sigma \qquad (3)$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate factor from table B-5, and σ is the standard error on the estimate from either table B-3 or B-4. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by the following formula, (4), from which the standard errors in tables B-3 and B-4 were calculated; direct computation will give more accurate results than use of the standard error tables and the factors.

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p(100-p)} \qquad (4)$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of persons or families and unrelated individuals which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter in table B-6 associated with the particular type of characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

[3] Estimated standard errors cannot be directly calculated for tables 12, 20, and 43 without the use of tables B-11, B-12, and B-13, respectively.

Table B-5. Factors to be Applied to Generalized Standard Errors in Tables A Through D

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of characteristic	Persons	Household heads, families, and unrelated individuals
Income[1]:		
Total or White	1.0	1.0
Black and other races	0.9	0.9
Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence (5-qtr. annual average):		
Total or White	1.0	(X)
Black and other races	0.9	(X)
Kindergarten and nursery school enrollment:		
All races	1.1	(X)
Spanish origin	1.6	(X)
Educational attainment and school enrollment:		
Total or White	1.2	1.1
Black and other races	1.3	1.1
Spanish origin	1.6	1.2
Marital status and living arrangements:		
Total or White	1.5	1.1
Black and other races	1.8	1.1
Spanish origin	1.7	1.2
Mobility:		
Nonmovers-all races	1.7	(X)
Movers-all races	2.6	(X)
Voting:		
Total or White	1.3	(X)
Black and other races	1.6	(X)
Spanish origin	2.2	(X)
Poverty-total or nonfarm:		
Total or White	2.0	1.0
Black and other races	1.9	0.9
Spanish origin	2.4	1.2
Poverty-farm:		
Total or White	2.8	1.4
Employment, labor force, not in labor force, or occupation (monthly estimates):		
Total or all races	1.2	(X)
Male	1.1	(X)
Female	1.0	(X)
Employment, labor force, not in labor force, or occupation (annual averages):		
Total or all races	0.8	(X)
Total or male (16-19 or 20-24)	0.6	(X)
Male or female (16-24)	0.7	(X)
Female (16-19 or 20-24)	0.5	(X)

Table B-5. Factors to be Applied to Generalized Standard Errors in Tables A Through D—Continued

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of characteristic	Persons	Household heads, families, and unrelated individuals
Unemployment (monthly estimates):		
Total or White (16-24)	1.1	(X)
Black and other races (16-24)	1.2	(X)
Unemployment (annual averages):		
Total or all races (16-24)	0.5	(X)
Fertility[2]-number of women	1.0	(X)
Health Interview Survey:		
Time interval since last physician and dental visit	7.4	(X)
Daytime care of children (household and family):		
Total children-all age groups	1.5	(X)
Labor force status of mother:		
Total children-all age groups	1.0	(X)
National Immunization Survey	1.3	(X)

[1]For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan data cross-tabulated with income, multiply the standard errors for income by a factor of 1.4.

[2]To obtain standard errors for SEO data, multiply the standard errors by 1.4 for total or White and by 1.3 for Black and other races.

Illustration of use of standard error tables. Table 40 of this report shows that in 1976 there were 914,000 families with five children. Table B-2 shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 30,500. Applying the appropriate factor from table B-5 and using formula (1), the approximate standard error is 1.1 x 30,500 = 34,000.[4] The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 34,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 68,000 (twice the standard error).

Of these 914,000 families with five children, 9.8 percent had 1975 income of $25,000 and over. Since the numerator of this percentage is families with five children with income of $25,000 and over and the characteristic relates to income and family composition, the b parameter from table B-6 is 1388.6444[5]; using formula (4) the standard error on an estimate of 9.8 percent is

$$\sqrt{\frac{1388.6444}{914,000}\ 9.8\ (100\text{-}9.8)} = 1.2 \text{ percent}$$

Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 9.8 percent would be within 1.2 percentage points of a complete census figure. Chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 2.4 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be from 7.4 to 12.2 percent.

[4] Formula (2) gives a standard error of 35,000.

[5] Whenever the characteristic relates to two different b-parameters the larger b-parameter should be used.

Table B-6. "a" and "b" Parameters for Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Persons, Household Heads, Families, and Unrelated Individuals: 1967 to 1976

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of characteristic	Parameters[1]			
	Persons		Household heads, families, and unrelated individuals	
	a	b	a	b
Income[2]:				
Total or White	-0.000007	1533.4986	-0.000008	1063.1809
Black and other races	-0.000052	1384.8466	-0.000064	922.0689
Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence (5-qtr. annual average):				
Total or White	-0.000012	1518.6436	(X)	(X)
Black and other races	-0.000098	1360.1264	(X)	(X)
Kindergarten and nursery school enrollment:				
All races	-0.000126	1738.0412	(X)	(X)
Spanish origin	-0.0000250	3850.9936	(X)	(X)
Educational attainment and school enrollment:				
Total or White	-0.000016	2064.3452	-0.000010	1388.6444
Black and other races	-0.000186	2791.7805	-0.000087	1255.0382
Spanish origin	-0.0000250	3850.9936	-0.0000195	1422.2069
Marital status and living arrangements:				
Total or White	-0.000017	3500.2791	-0.000010	1388.6444
Black and other races	-0.000210	5020.1527	-0.000087	1255.0382
Spanish origin	-0.0000256	4431.7805	-0.0000195	1422.2069
Mobility:				
Nonmovers-all races	-0.000020	4252.7235	(X)	(X)
Movers-all races	-0.000066	10411.2130	(X)	(X)
Voting:				
Total or White	-0.000021	2518.4108	(X)	(X)
Black and other races	-0.000289	3686.2837	(X)	(X)
Spanish origin	-0.0000433	7468.6848	(X)	(X)
Poverty-total or nonfarm:				
Total or White	-0.000030	6133.9944	-0.000008	1063.1809
Black and other races	-0.000209	5539.3864	-0.000064	922.0689
Spanish origin	-0.0000441	8917.4236	-0.0000195	1422.2069
Poverty-farm:				
Total or White	0.000608	11715.9293	-0.000143	2030.6775
Employment, labor force, not in labor force, or occupation[3] (monthly estimates):				
Total or White (16-24)	-0.0000817	2078.0	(X)	(X)
Black and other races (16-24)	-0.0004844	2078.0	(X)	(X)
Total (16-19 or 20-24)	-0.000131	2078.0	(X)	(X)
Male (16-24)	-0.0001073	1798.0	(X)	(X)
Male (16-19 or 20-24)	-0.0002037	1798.0	(X)	(X)
Female (16-24)	-0.0000859	1541.0	(X)	(X)
Female (16-19 or 20-24)	-0.0001591	1541.0	(X)	(X)

Table B-6. "a" and "b" Parameters for Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Persons, Household Heads, Families, and Unrelated Individuals: 1967 to 1976—Continued

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of characteristic	Parameters[1]			
	Persons		Household heads, families, and unrelated individuals	
	a	b	a	b
Employment, labor force, not in labor force, or occupation[3] (annual averages):				
Total 25+	-0.0000068	894.0	(X)	(X)
Total or White (16-24)	-0.0000351	894.0	(X)	(X)
Black and other races (16-24)	-0.0002083	894.0	(X)	(X)
Total (16-19 or 20-24)	-0.000038	603.0	(X)	(X)
Male (16-24)	-0.0000461	773.0	(X)	(X)
Male (16-19 or 20-24)	-0.0000591	521.0	(X)	(X)
Female (16-24)	-0.0000369	663.0	(X)	(X)
Female (16-19 or 20-24)	-0.0000461	447.0	(X)	(X)
Unemployment[3] (monthly estimates):				
Total or White (16-24)	-0.0000788	1971.0	(X)	(X)
Black and other races (16-24)	-0.0005054	2265.0	(X)	(X)
Unemployment (annual averages):				
Total or White (16-24)	-0.0000158	394.0	(X)	(X)
Black and other races (16-24)	-0.0001011	453.0	(X)	(X)
Fertility[4]-number of women	-0.000018	1567.0337	(X)	(X)
Survey of Local Jails	-0.000353	56.8882	(X)	(X)
National Crime Survey:				
Personal victimizations	-0.0000083	1718.0	(X)	(X)
National Immunization Survey	-0.000078	2750.3625	(X)	(X)
Health Interview Survey:				
Time interval since last physician and dental visits	0.000042	83294.036	(X)	(X)
Daytime care of children (household and family)[3]:				
Total children under 18 years old	-0.0000542	3500.2791	(X)	(X)
Under 6 years old	-0.0001868	3500.2791	(X)	(X)
6-17 years old	-0.0000764	3500.2791	(X)	(X)
Labor force status of mother[3]:				
Total children under 18 years old	-0.0000240	1541.0	(X)	(X)
Under 6 years old	-0.0000828	1541.0	(X)	(X)
6-17 years old	-0.0000339	1541.0	(X)	(X)

[1]Multiply parameters by 1.50 for CPS data collected from 1956 through 1966 and by 2.25 for CPS data collected before 1956.

[2]For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan data cross-tabulated with income, multiply the income parameters by a factor of 2.

[3]When computing the standard error of an estimate for a group which is a subset of the age, sex, race groups for which parameters are shown, use the parameters or factor for the next larger group; e.g., when computing the standard error on the estimated number of employed males age 16 to 17 use the parameter for male (16-19 or 20-24).

[4]To obtain parameters for SEO data, multiply parameters in this row by 2.10 for total or White and by 1.69 for Black and other races.

Table B-7. Standard Errors of Estimated Totals for the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
300	130	10,000	730
500	170	25,000	1,100
1,000	240	35,000	1,250
1,500	290	50,000	1,400
2,000	340	60,000	1,460
3,000	410	75,000	1,510
5,000	530	100,000	1,470
7,500	640	120,000	1,320
		150,000	770

Table B-8. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage	Estimated percentage					
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
300	6.1	9.5	13.1	17.4	18.9	21.8
500	4.7	7.4	10.1	13.5	14.6	16.9
1,000	3.3	5.2	7.2	9.5	10.3	11.9
1,500	2.7	4.2	5.8	7.8	8.4	9.7
2,000	2.4	3.7	5.1	6.7	7.3	8.4
3,000	1.9	3.0	4.1	5.5	6.0	6.9
5,000	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.3	4.6	5.3
7,500	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.5	3.8	4.4
10,000	1.1	1.6	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.8
25,000	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.4
35,000	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.0
50,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7
60,000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
75,000	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4
100,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2
120,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1
150,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2}$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference between estimated percentages. Table 40 also shows that of the 914,000 families with five children, 25.7 percent have income from $15,000 to $24,999 and 10.0 percent of these families have income from $10,000 to $11,999. Using formula (4) and the b parameter for family composition from table B-6, the standard error (σ_x) on 25.7 percent

is 1.7 percent and the standard error (σ_y) on 10.0 percent is approximately 1.2 percent. Therefore, using formula (5), the standard error of the estimated difference of 15.7 percent is about

$$2.1 \doteq \sqrt{(1.7)^2 + (1.2)^2}$$

This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample estimates would vary from the difference derived using complete census figures by less than 2.1 percent. The 68 percent confidence interval about the 15.7 percent difference is from 13.6 to 17.8, i.e., 15.7 ± 2.1. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples of the same size and design lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 confidence interval is 11.5 to 19.9. Thus, we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that there is a difference between the 1975 percentage of families with five children with income from $15,000 to $24,999 and the percentage of these families with income from $10,000 to $11,999.

Standard error of a fertility ratio. Table B-10 provides standard errors for both number of children ever born and number of expected lifetime births per 1,000 women. The sampling variability on the ratio of children born per 1,000 women depends on the shape of the distribution on which the ratio is based, the size of the sample, the sample design and the use of ratio estimates. Table B-10 was formed by using the following equation:

$$\sigma_{(1{,}000\bar{x})} = \frac{FR}{N}\sqrt{\Sigma n^2 x_n - \frac{(\Sigma n x_n)^2}{N}}$$

where $\sigma(1{,}000\bar{x})$ is the standard error of a fertility ratio per 1,000 women ($1{,}000\bar{x}$),

F is a constant which depends upon the size of the sample. For 1976

$$R = 1{,}000\sqrt{1{,}170} = 34{,}200,$$

n is the specific number of children ever born or expected (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 +),

x_n is the estimated number of women who have n children ever born or expected,

N is the total number of women = $\sum_{n=0}^{7+} x_n$, and

Table B-9. Standard Errors for Estimated Personal Victimization Rates From the National Crime Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of rate (thousands)	Estimated rate per 1,000 persons											
	.25 or 999.75	.5 or 999.5	.75 or 999.25	1 or 999	2.5 or 997.5	5 or 995	10 or 990	30 or 970	50 or 950	100 or 900	250 or 750	500
25	4.14	5.86	7.18	8.29	13.09	18.49	26.08	44.72	57.13	78.64	113.51	131.07
50	2.93	4.14	5.07	5.86	9.26	13.07	18.44	31.62	40.40	55.61	80.27	92.68
75	2.39	3.38	4.14	4.78	7.56	10.68	15.06	25.82	32.99	45.40	65.54	75.67
100	2.07	2.93	3.59	4.14	6.55	9.25	13.04	22.36	28.57	39.32	56.76	65.54
250	1.31	1.85	2.27	2.62	4.14	5.85	8.25	14.14	18.07	24.87	35.90	41.45
500	0.93	1.31	1.60	1.85	2.93	4.13	5.83	10.00	12.78	17.59	25.38	29.31
750	0.76	1.07	1.31	1.51	2.39	3.38	4.76	8.16	10.43	14.36	20.72	23.93
1,000	0.66	0.93	1.13	1.31	2.07	2.92	4.12	7.07	9.03	12.43	17.95	20.72
2,500	0.41	0.59	0.72	0.83	1.31	1.85	2.61	4.47	5.71	7.86	11.35	13.11
5,000	0.29	0.41	0.51	0.59	0.93	1.31	1.84	3.16	4.04	5.56	8.03	9.27
10,000	0.21	0.29	0.36	0.41	0.65	0.92	1.30	2.24	2.86	3.93	5.68	6.55
20,000	0.15	0.21	0.25	0.29	0.46	0.65	0.92	1.58	2.02	2.78	4.01	4.63
25,000	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.41	0.58	0.82	1.41	1.81	2.49	3.59	4.14
50,000	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.29	0.41	0.58	1.00	1.28	1.76	2.54	2.93
75,000	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.34	0.48	0.82	1.04	1.44	2.07	2.39
100,000	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.21	0.29	0.41	0.71	0.90	1.24	1.79	2.07
125,000	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.19	0.26	0.37	0.63	0.81	1.11	1.61	1.85
150,000	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.17	0.24	0.34	0.58	0.74	1.02	1.47	1.69
160,000	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.23	0.33	0.56	0.71	0.98	1.42	1.64
170,000	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.32	0.54	0.69	0.95	1.38	1.59
175,000	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.31	0.53	0.68	0.94	1.36	1.57

F is dependent on the particular sample design used for this survey and is also a function of the magnitude of the ratio of children ever born or expected per 1,000 women. The values of F used in compiling table B-10 are as follows:

F for Chidren Ever Born or Expected Per 1,000 Women

Number of children per 1,000 women	F
500	1.05
1,000	1.14
1,500	1.18
2,000	1.22
2,500	1.26
3,000	1.30
3,500	1.34
4,000	1.38

It should be noted that for data involving only one kind of event per woman, e.g., one additional birth expected, table B-3, the table of standard errors of percentages of persons, and the appropriate factor from table B-5 should be used. For data involving two or more possible events per woman, table B-10, the table of standard errors of estimated fertility ratios, should be used.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a fertility ratio. Table 26 of this report shows that in 1976 single women 18 to 21 years old expected 1,986 lifetime births per 1,000 women. Table 26 also shows that there were 3,420,000 single women in this group. Table B-10 shows the standard error of a ratio of 1,986 births on a base of 3,420,000 women to be approximately[6] 48 per 1,000. Consequently, the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a fertility ratio differing from a complete census figure by less than 48 per 1,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a fertility ratio differing from a complete census figure by less than 96 per 1,000 (twice the standard error), i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be between 1,890 and 2,082 lifetime births expected per 1,000 single women 18 to 21 years old in 1976.

Standard error of a median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form of the distribution as well as the size of its base. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate the 68 percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data.

(1) Determine, using the standard error tables and factors or formula (4), the standard error of a 50-percent characteristic in the distribution;
(2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1);
(3) using the distribution of the characteristic, calculate the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2).

A two-standard-error confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

Illustration of the computation of a confidence interval of a median. Table 40 of this report shows that the median income of families with no children in 1975 was estimated to be $13,090. Table 40 also indicates that the base of the distribution from which this median was determined is 24,868,000 families.

(1) Using formula (4) the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 24,868,000 is about 0.37 percent.
(2) To obtain a 95 percent confidence interval on an estimated median, add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step (1). This yields percent limits of 49.26 and 50.74.
(3) From table 40 the income of 45.1 percent of the families with no children was less than $12,000 and 12.5 percent had income between $12,000 and $14,999. By linear interpolation, the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$\$11,999 + (\$3,000)\left(\frac{49.26-45.1}{12.5}\right) = \$12,997$$

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about

$$\$11,999 + (\$3,000)\left(\frac{50.74-45.1}{12.5}\right) = \$13,353$$

Thus, the 95 percent confidence interval on the estimated median is from $12,997 to $13,353.

Estimating the standard error of the mean. The standard error of a mean can be approximated by formula (6) below. Because of the approximations used in developing formula (6), an estimate of the standard error of the mean obtained from that formula will generally underestimate the true standard error. The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean is

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y}s^2} \qquad (6)$$

[6] Determined by interpolation and rounding to the same accuracy as in the table.

Table B-10. Standard Errors of Estimated Fertility Ratios

(68 chances out of 100)

Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born or expected per 1,000 women							
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
250	51	93	129	164	198	234	274	315
500	36	66	92	116	140	166	194	222
750	30	54	74	95	114	135	158	181
1,000	26	47	65	82	99	117	137	158
2,000	18	33	45	58	70	83	97	112
5,000	11	20	29	37	44	52	61	70
10,000	9	15	20	26	31	38	44	50
15,000	7	12	16	21	26	29	35	41
20,000	6	11	15	19	23	27	31	35
25,000	5	9	12	16	20	24	28	32

Table B-11. Number of Enrolled Persons 3 to 17 Years Old, By Age, Race, Spanish Origin, and Sex: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race, Spanish origin, and age	Male	Female
ALL RACES		
3 years old	292	311
4 years old	692	656
5 years old	1,647	1,563
6 years old	1,775	1,715
7 years old	1,740	1,685
8 years old	1,694	1,636
9 years old	1,737	1,680
10 years old	1,787	1,771
11 years old	1,955	1,840
12 years old	1,974	1,904
13 years old	2,064	1,987
14 to 17 years old	8,015	7,635
WHITE		
3 to 5 years old	2,154	2,066
6 to 9 years old	5,808	5,593
10 to 13 years old	6,530	6,265
14 to 17 years old	6,780	6,419
BLACK		
3 to 5 years old	420	398
6 to 9 years old	998	983
10 to 13 years old	1,112	1,104
14 to 17 years old	1,109	1,081
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]		
3 to 5 years old	181	139
6 to 9 years old	468	463
10 to 13 years old	450	479
14 to 17 years old	448	447

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in table 12.

where y is the size of the base and b is a constant which depends on the sample size, the sample design, the estimation procedure, and the type of characteristic. The b values are given in table B-6. The variance, s^2, is given by formula (7):

$$s^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i \bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 \qquad (7)$$

where $\bar{x}$ is the mean of the distribution; c is the number of groups; i indicates a specific group, thus taking on values 1 through c; p_i is the estimated proportion of persons or families and unrelated individuals whose values for the characteristic (x-values) being considered fall in group i; Z_{i-1} and Z_i are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively, for group i; and $\bar{x}_i = \frac{Z_{i-1} + Z_i}{2}$, which is assumed to be the most representative value for the characteristic for persons or families and unrelated individuals in group i. Group c is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group an approximate average value is $\bar{x} = \frac{3}{2} Z_{c-1}$.

Table B-12. Number of Persons 14 to 24 Years Old, By Age, Race, and Sex: 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Age	All races		White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, 14 to 24 years old....	18,695	19,842	16,267	17,163	2,230	2,460
14 to 17 years.....	8,046	7,772	6,921	6,656	1,038	1,034
18 years.....	1,920	1,870	1,683	1,607	216	244
19 years.....	1,531	1,791	1,313	1,551	210	219
20 to 24 years.....	7,198	8,409	6,350	7,349	766	962
20 years.....	1,361	1,776	1,200	1,505	142	242
21 years.....	1,509	1,775	1,296	1,582	197	183
22 years.....	1,572	1,748	1,401	1,520	161	210
23 years.....	1,540	1,756	1,364	1,554	157	179
24 years.....	1,216	1,354	1,089	1,188	109	148

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in table 20.

Table B-13. Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old in Families, By Race and Spanish Origin: 1966 to 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Children as of March of the following year. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year	All races	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
1975.....	64,750	54,126	9,374	4,896
1974[r].....	65,805	55,320	9,384	4,939
1974.....	65,802	55,348	9,376	4,943
1973.....	66,626	56,211	9,405	4,910
1972.....	67,592	57,181	9,426	(NA)
1971.....	68,474	58,119	9,414	(NA)
1970.....	68,815	58,472	9,448	(NA)
1969.....	69,789	59,133	9,819	(NA)
1968.....	70,035	59,533	9,741	(NA)
1967.....	70,058	59,606	9,631	(NA)
1966.....	69,869	59,609	9,470	(NA)

[r]Based on revised methodology, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 103 for explanation.

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in table 43.

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